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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1875. NO. 62.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collection the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them unsettled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

European Turkey.

VICTORY OF THE INSURGENTS.

CETTIGNE, November 16.—The victory gained by the insurgents at Gatschko is more important than at first reported. The insurgents, with a loss of only fifty-seven killed, including one chief and six officers and sixty-nine wounded, captured a provision train, fifty tons of ammunition and three hundred rifles.

RUSSIA HOPEFUL OF PEACE.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 16.—The *Official Gazette* has the following: "Europe was never in a more favorable position than now for the pacific settlement of any difficult question. Three powerful Emperors are striving, assisted by other powers, to arrive at a pacific solution of the Herzegovina troubles. The peace of Europe is firmly established in mutual confidence and the good understanding of the powers. No danger of its disturbance exists."

Italy.

THE HEALY ART LIBEL SUIT.

ROME, November 16.—The Healy art frauds case was terminated to-day. Mr. Pierce Francis Connolly brought an action for libel against Mr. Stephen Weston Healy, who charged the American artists in Rome with hiring poor Italians to do their work and passing it off as original, and the case was tried before the Civil and Correctional Court. Mr. Healy was convicted of libel and sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine. This decision puts an end to a scandal which has lasted for two years.

VICTOR E. AIDS THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

ROME, November 16.—The King to-day issued a decree granting a subsidy of 190,000 lire to the Italian Commission in connection with the United States Centennial Exhibition.

England.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY—STANLEY'S TRIUMPH COMMENDED.

LONDON, November 16.—The opening of the forty-sixth session of the Royal Geographical Society took place yesterday. Sir Henry Rawlinson presided. There was a great assemblage of African authorities, and there could not have been less than 1,000 person present. An enlarged copy of Stanley's map of the country he has explored and his recent discoveries on the Victoria Nyanza lake was exhibited and attracted marked attention from the competent judges present. A report on Stanley's discoveries, prepared by Major James Augustus Grant, the celebrated African traveller and co-laborer of Speke, will be delivered on the 29th inst.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, in the course of a long and able discourse, gave a graphic account of Stanley's journey, narrating at length the difficulties and dangers he had to encounter and the unconquerable resolution and tenacity of purpose which enabled him to bring his exploration to a triumphant success. He characterized it in emphatic terms as decidedly the most important and successful exploration of the year, and as giving Stanley a title to rank with the greatest explorers.

India.

PRINCE OF WALES AT BOMBAY—AN ELEPHANT HUNT IN PROSPECT.

BOMBAY, November 16.—His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, has just returned to this city. His future movements are still undecided. It is probable, however, he will make the trip to Ceylon earlier than he had anticipated, and the Seraps will go to Calcutta. One of the objects of the visit to Ceylon will be to enjoy the sport of an elephant hunt.

Germany.

NO INDIFFERENCE TO OUR CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

BERLIN, November 16.—Mr. Kreisman, the Consul General of the United States in this city, has sent a telegraphic dispatch to Colonel Forney denying the alleged indifference of Germany to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. The members of the Imperial Commission are governing as active and well-disposed as ever in the matter.

Spain.

DON CARLOS SENDS A LETTER TO KING ALFONSO—RUMORS OF PEACE.

MADRID, November 16.—Gen. Zubiri, Aide-de-camp of Don Carlos, has arrived at Dars, from Durango, where the Carlist War Delegation is sitting. He was the bearer of a letter from Don Carlos to King Alfonso, which was delivered to General Quesada. An aide-de-camp of the latter has been dispatched with the letter on an express train for Madrid. The funds have risen in consequence of rumors favorable to peace.

MINISTER CUSHING GETS AN ANSWER.

Spain's reply to the United States has been delivered to Minister Cushing.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 16.—The steamships Polynesian, from Chagres, and Bolivia, from New York, arrived out.

NEW ORLEANS.

Advisory Board of Jetty Works on Hand.

NEW ORLEANS, November 16.—Captain James B. Eads, Sir Charles Hartley, W. Milnor Roberts, H. D. Whitcomb, General Barnard and Professor Mitchell, the Advisory Board of the Jetty Works are at the St. Charles Hotel. The revenue cutter Dix has been placed at their disposal, and will carry the party to the jetties, leaving here this afternoon.

Minnesota Election Returns.

ST. PAUL, November 16.—Official returns from the counties of the State give John S. Pillsbury, Republican, for Governor, 11,899 majority. This is the largest majority of all the candidates on the State ticket. The lowest is that of Gardner, for State Treasurer, whose majority is 391.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For Tennessee, the Ohio valley and the lake region, rising and stationary barometer, north to west wind, diminishing in force; decidedly cold and clear weather, except light snows in the lower lake region.

The heaviest frost of the season, at Memphis, was reported yesterday morning.

Eighteen Mormons, living at Franklin, Idaho, have been indicted for polygamy.

The steamer Belgic sailed yesterday from San Francisco for Hong Kong, via Yokohama.

The Grand Encampment of I. O. O. F. of Indiana convened in annual communication at Indianapolis yesterday.

The following named steamers have arrived at New York: City of Bristol, Egypt and Nevada, all from Liverpool.

The Arkansas House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill appropriating $15,000 for the Centennial. The vote stood 70 to 7.

The sailors of the Lennie, suspected of murdering the ship's officers, will be sent to England, after a formal examination at Rochefort.

The mandamus asked for by the Philadelphia Park Commissioners to compel the City Council to appropriate $1,000,000 for the park has been refused.

The National Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union meets in Cincinnati to-day, and will remain in session till Friday.

An injunction has been granted in New York restraining the Panama Railroad Company from establishing their proposed steamship lines.

Dispatches from various points in Southern California to Arizona report a smart shock of an earthquake at half-past two Monday afternoon.

A dispatch from Berlin reports that Prince Bismarck has arrived in that city, and that there will be no fresh prosecution against Count Von Arnim.

Orders were received at the Portsmouth (New Hampshire) navy yard yesterday to fit out the United States steamer Marion for sea by December 1. An extra force of workmen will be taken on to-day.

Enough news has been received to warrant the statement that the new Constitution of Alabama has been ratified by a large majority. Perry county, a large negro county and Republican generally by 2,000, gives 2,000 majority for ratification.

Captain Edward Collins of bark Maria Martin, which arrived at Buffalo from Chicago yesterday, reports that when off Port Stanley, Lake Erie, on Monday, three Greek sailors, names unknown, while securing the jib, were swept from the jibboom by a wave and drowned, in spite of all efforts to save them.

The annual convention of the American Woman Suffrage Association, of which the opening meeting will be held to-morrow evening in New York, is likely to attract much attention. Bishop Gilbert Haven, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, William Lloyd Garrison and Mary F. Eastman will probably speak Wednesday evening.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 16, 1875.

METHODIST BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The Methodist Episcopal Board of Missions continued its session to-day. Missions in Italy received $14,470; the new work in Mexico, $2,500; Japan, $17,400. Two hundred and fifty dollars was transferred from the German Central Conference to Chicago German Conference. Five hundred dollars for transfers was added to South Kansas, and six hundred dollars for the same purpose to the Oregon Conference.

The Board of Missions continued its sessions during the day, and appropriated $25,000 to the contingent fund, $20,000 to incidental expenses, $18,000 to office expenses, and for circulating missionary information and the *Missionary Advocate* $12,000. The aggregate amount appropriated is $679,133.

NO REDUCTION OF TWEED'S BAIL.

The Court of Appeals this morning dismissed the appeals on both of Tweed's cases. This refuses him a reduction of bail and a bill of particulars.

NATIONAL BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

The third and fourth games in the billiard tournament were played this afternoon. The first game was between George F. Slosson, of Chicago, and Wm. Sexton, of New York, this being Sexton's first game in public as a professional. The game was won by Sexton in the twenty-fourth inning, Slosson having scored 232. Winner's average 12½; Slosson's 10 2-23; Sexton's highest run 47, Slosson's 81.

The next game was between Joe Dion and Maurice Daly, and was won by Dion in the thirty-first inning, Daly having scored 292. Winner's average 9 21-31, loser's 9 22-30; Dion's highest run 84, Daly's 54.

The fifth game, between Slosson and Cyrile Dion, won by the latter in the twenty-eigth inning, Slosson scoring 193. Winner's average 10 4-7, loser's 6 23-28; Dion's highest run 46, Slosson's 75.

The sixth game, between Garnier and Rudolph, was won by Garnier in the seventeenth inning, Rudolph having scored 167. Garnier's average 11 11-17; Rudolph's 9 14-17; winner's highest run 46, loser's 41.

DETAILS OF THE NEW RULES FOR GRADING GRAIN.

The following important notice was posted on 'Change to-day:

The Committee on Grain announces the following details of the plan for grading grain under the rules recently agreed upon between the New York Produce Exchange and the railroad companies:

First—All bills of lading for grain shipped to this market by rail, on and after December 1, 1875, should contain the following words: "To be graded and delivered in accordance with the rules of the New York Produce Exchange," unless shippers desire to preserve the identity of their grain, as provided in the joint circular of the railroad companies issued under the date of November 8, 1875.

Second—All shipments of grain on bills of lading from which the words "To be graded and delivered in accordance with the rules of the New York Produce Exchange" are omitted, will be subject to a uniform charge for lighterage, to be agreed upon by the lightermen of 1 cent cash, of not less than one and a-half cents nor more than three cents per bushel. Lots of less than five cars will be delivered from the track on arrival.

Third—All graded grain will be lightered free, in accordance with the rules, and certificates will be issued therefor by the railroad companies.

Fourth—The fee for inspection and verification of track weights will be, until further notice, fifty cents per car.

[Signed] FRANKLIN EDSON, Chairman.

OFFICERS OF THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.

Upon affidavits sworn out against the officers of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, by depositors in that institution, charging them with perjury, Justice Duffey, of the Yorkville Police Court, granted warrants for the arrest of Daniel Bates, the former President of the bank, and David Morgan and William S. Canan, former Secretaries. This afternoon these parties were in court. Morgan, who is Cashier of the Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, gave bail in $5,000, and Bates, milk dealer, and Canan, the Receiver of the bank, followed to court voluntarily, were permitted to go on parole until to-morrow morning, when they are to appear and furnish bonds in $5,000 to stand trial for the offense charged against them.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Media *American* says that not less than 246 Democrats voted the entire Republican ticket this fall in Delaware county, mainly influenced by the school question.

All the newly-elected county officers will enter upon their duties on the first Monday of January, under the new Constitution, and will serve for three years. The office of Director of the Poor appears to be excepted from this rule.

John W. Frazier says in his Philadelphia letter that Alexander K. McClure, after devoting his paper during the political campaign to opposing the Republican candidates, himself voted the whole Republican ticket, from Hartranft down to Bingham. This is a curious bit of political gossip, should it be true.

A Sunbury exchange says: In 1877 a singular political circumstance will occur in Northumberland county—there will not be a single county officer to be elected. Next year we will elect two Assemblymen and a Register and Recorder, but in 1877 none of the terms of the officers elected will have expired, and consequently there will be no officers to elect.

The Grand Jury at Wilkesbarre have returned true bills against the Prothonotary of Luzerne county and his chief clerk for "altering, defacing and smuggling election returns; forging public documents, and altering, defacing and destroying election returns." Now let them both be put on trial, and let justice be meted out to them as it is to other men.

The Democratic papers don't like Chairman Hoyt's address. Well, it's hardly to be expected that they should; but, then, why don't they get Chairman Hendrick B. Wright to issue one? He certainly issued enough just before the election to keep his hand well in the business, so that he cannot plead either inability or disinclination. Spur him up, gentlemen of the Democratic press; see what he has to say *now* about Frank Hughes, whom he spoke of as "getting us [meaning the Democratic party] into a terrible muss."—*Reading Times.*

General

"John Morrissey is the only Presidential candidate the Democracy have left," says the Omaha *Republican*. In this not exactly true. The Democracy have not left John; John is the only Presidential candidate who has left the Democracy.

The Springfield *Republican* announces to a surprised and puzzled constituency that it is for Adams, Tilden and Bristow for the next President at the time. The mixing of so many liquors in the same Bowles makes a complicated concoction.—*Graphic.*

A Democratic paper published in Wauseon, in the hoop pole district of Ohio, insists that Uncle William Allen is still a popular candidate for the Presidency, and that "he may yet step to the front and lead our columns to national victory." The prevailing idea in regard to the matter is that our venerable Governor has about as much chance of being even nominated for President as he has of being elected, after the manner of Enoch.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Considerable feeling has been aroused among Democratic politicians in Washington city by a rumor that has gained credence that the ex-Confederates elected to the next House have organized with a view to assuming control of the organization. The movement is said to have originated in Texas, and the programme seems to be to elect a Northern man Speaker, and give the other offices, such as Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-keeper, to Southern men. Alarm is occasioned by the fear that the ex-Confederates will attempt to control affairs exclusively.

"Hard times" as an election force is not peculiar to this country. There was an election across the lakes the other day and the representatives of the party in power were beaten, just as the representatives of the party in power were beaten on this side last year. After the election the Toronto *Globe*, for the defeated party, comes to the front with the familiar explanation that "men who are suffering are very likely to seize hold of any cause but the correct one to account for their present troubles, and there is a natural hope that almost any change may be for the better rather than the worse in its effect on their condition."

Give them rope enough and they'll "hang themselves" was the opinion ventured of the Democratic party when the tide of success seemed to turn in their favor. The prediction was fully verified wherever they obtained control of State affairs, and it seems as if it is to be verified in Congressional matters. There is every prospect of lively times in the Democratic House of Representatives. The Confederate element is very strong in the new House, and that element already announces its purpose to "run the thing" as it did in the old days of Democratic ascendency. Northern Democrats may kick, but they will have to take it out in kicking, as their Southern masters again handle the whip.

LOUISVILLE.

Episcopal Church Looking after the Negro —Downfall of a Confidential Clerk.

LOUISVILLE, November 16.—The Episcopal Board of Missions, now in session here, was busy to-day discussing plans for bringing the negro race within the pale of the church. The board seems to think the Catholic Church is in a fair way to do this, and should Protestant denominations wish to succeed in that regard, immediate action is necessary.

The firm of Joseph Mitchell & Co., boiler makers, have discovered a deficit of $5,000 in the accounts of Wm. A. Borden, their confidential clerk. Borden has been stealing for years, it is charged, and is said to have lost at the card table.

FIRE RECORD.

New York—$45,000.

NEW YORK, November 16.—A fire in a five-story building at Nos. 13 and 15 Murray street, last evening, caused loss of $45,000, of which Schumacher & Ettinger, lithographers, lost $35,000. Insured.

Bank and Stores Destroyed at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, November 16.—Hussey's bank building, formerly occupied by the First National Bank, and latterly by the Desert National Bank, was destroyed by fire last night. The insurance is between $80,000 and $90,000. Waller's jewelry store and Seigel's clothing store, adjouning, were also destroyed. The loss is nearly covered by insurance.

Marysville, Iowa—$20,000.

CHICAGO, November 16.—A *Tribune* special says a fire last night at Marysville, Clinton county, Iowa, destroyed the new store of J. D. Burrell, together with his stock of goods and several notes. Loss $20,000; uninsured.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Brigham Young will be taken before Chief Justice Waite to-day, on a *habeas corpus.*

Henry H. Ward, Treasurer of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, at New York, has been appointed cashier of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Postmaster General Jewell and Treasurer New assert positively that the President has not intimated to either of them that a change in the Postmaster Generalship is contemplated.

Treasurer New has concluded not to resign, having received a letter from Mr. English, President of the bank at Indianapolis in which Mr. New is interested, announcing that gentleman to be in improved health.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Postmaster General Jewell

Nothing Known in Official Circles of His Retirement.

SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE.

Wood and Cox Out of the Fight ---Randall or Kerr.

Southern Democrats Demand a Representation of the Confederacy.

The President Busily Preparing His Message.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 16, 1875.

Postmaster General Jewell's Tenure of Office.

The intrigues which have been prosecuted with considerable vigor, in hopes of effecting the retirement of the Postmaster General, though exciting considerable comment, seem thus far to have failed entirely of their object. It is learned that the relations between the President and the Postmaster General are of the most satisfactory character, and no intimation, either in conversation or manner, has been given which would lead to the change indicated. The question of political expediency, as alleged, would not enter into the case, as the President has uniformly deprecated changes solely upon such grounds. The matter rests entirely upon a variance upon the administrative policy of the Department, a condition of things which does not now exist. The Postmaster General also stated to-day that if his retirement was contemplated he was entirely without information on the subject.

The Contest for the Speakership

increases in interest with the arrival of the candidates and their friends. The Southern Democrats seem to be most exercised in the matter. Having waived the Speakership they are determined to have the Clerkship. A prominent Democrat said to-night that they claimed the Clerkship so that the Southern Confederacy might be represented in the offices of the House. They seventy-five votes in Maryland and Kentucky, because those States could not be trusted during the war. It now appears certain that Du Bose will get the ninety-six Southern Democratic votes. This vote will also hold the balance of power on the Speakership. As between Randall and Kerr the caucus will probably decide. The other candidates, Wood and Cox, are out of the field, but will press their claims in the outstart and then swing over to the Randall column, in exchange for an important chairmanship, such as the Ways and Means. The proposed pool-selling to-night on the rival candidates, was abandoned for want of patronage.

The President's Message.

The President, with the exception of a brief interview with the Warm Spring Indian delegation, has been closely confined exceedingly that the sarcophagus had not been brought up, as, if not used as a casket, it might have been laid on top of the cement. There seemed to be the whole affair as a huge joke, though to many, who with compressed lips and knitted brows viewed the scene from afar, it was the reverse.

Mr. Comyre, a distant relative of the deceased, said a few words bearing testimony to his excellent character and then intimated to Guibord's bones out of the grave, if occasion offered, were so openly expressed, Mr. Boisseau determined to secure, if possible, a guard of police from the Mayor to watch the grave for at least twenty-four hours, thus giving time for the cement to form a perfectly solid rock. The Mayor and Judge Coursol had left after seeing the burial quietly commenced, and Mr. Boisseau dispatched a special messenger with a note, asking the Mayor to provide protection, as else he feared the grave would be opened. The Mayor promptly consented to this and wrote such an order for the chief of police to be sent out as a guard till such time as the note requested. The cement was filled in over the coffin to near the surface, a top dressing of earth was piled on and Guibord was buried at last.

A drizzling cold November rain beat down on the spectators who witnessed the closing act in the drama commenced six years ago. When all was over the Chief of Police rode up in front of the grave, the police formed into two divisions and marched off. A crowd of about twenty-five or light degraded-looking loafers then gathered around the grave and one of them, in mockery, put a dead thistle stock at the foot of it, which was attached by a bystander, whom they began to jeer. They attempted nothing further for some time and looked rather uncomfortable as the rain, which was then falling, had the effect of dampening their ardor. As the last carriage, containing Mr. Boisseau, drove off, they summoned up sufficient courage to hiss and jeer. The military, after waiting a short time a little way from the gate of the Catholic Cemetery, till the burial was completed, advanced down the road to the Champ de Mars. After a few minutes orders to disband were given and each command marched to its armory.

HARRISBURG.

Representatives from Pennsylvania to National Railroad Convention.

HARRISBURG, November 16.—Governor Hartranft to-day selected the following gentlemen as representatives from Pennsylvania to the National Railroad Convention in St. Louis, on the 23d inst.: Morton McMichael, D. M. Fox, Joseph Pollock, Wm. Bigler, John W. Wright, John Price Wetherill, Fred. K. Praley, A. Louden Snowden, M. Hall Stanton, E. H. Williams, Jas. M. Swank, Geo. F. Baer, A. G. Curtin, D. J. Morrell, A. C. Noyes, J. Simpson Africa, S. W. Black, Geo. H. Kuhn, James I. Bennett, Frank Jones, John W. Chalfant, Henry S. Eckert, Wm. M. Kauffman, Henry McCormick, John Wood, Daniel O. Hiltner, Thomas Beaver, Asa Pardee, Asa Packer, J. Fritz, Michael Schell, Charlmagne Tower, James Westerman, W. G. Case, Benjamin Haywood, Ed. McPherson, G. Dawson Coleman, Samuel J. Reeves, David E. Small and C. S. Kauffman.

FALL RIVER.

Commission to Visit England and Find Market for Goods—Another Reduction in Wages.

FALL RIVER, November 16.—Owing to the falling off in the prices of print cloths (nearly one cent per yard since September 6), the manufacturers of this city have appointed a commission to visit England to make arrangements for exportation for Fall River fabrics to that country.

At a meeting to-day, another reduction of ten per cent. in wages was voted, to take effect the first Monday of December, reaching all classes, from superintendents to operatives generally.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Des Moines Valley.

NEW YORK, November 16.—At a meeting of first mortgage land-grant bondholders of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company yesterday, to consider the condition of its finances, it was resolved that the earnings of the road should go first place it in good repair. In the event of the coupons not being sufficient, the managers of the road are to be allowed to use the interest money of 1877 for improving the road.

Movement to Raise Rates on East Bound Freights—Pooling Earnings from Peoria Eastward.

CHICAGO, November 16.—The representatives of the Eastern roads which recently increased the evening rates on west bound freight, held a meeting here to-day for the purpose, it is supposed, of making a similar advance on east bound freights, but no satisfactory understanding was attained.

The managers of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw and the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroads, at a meeting to-day, decided to pool their earnings on all businesss from Peoria east.

Heavy Wool Failure in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, November 16.—E. F. Phillips, a prominent South Adams wool manufacturer, has failed, and though his liabilities cannot be given yet, he will not pay over twenty-five cents on the dollar, and is believed to have at least $50,000 of paper out. It will cause the closing of the Maple Grove Mill, at South Adams, employing one hundred hands, and will carry down the mill of F. W. Adams & Co. at Glendale, Stockbridge, employing as many more.

JOSEPH GUIBORD BURIED.

Mayor of Montreal Furnishes Armed Police.

Two Thousand Soldiers in Attendance.

No Disturbance of Any Kind Occurs.

MONTREAL, November 16.—Early this morning the Chief of Police received instructions from the Mayor to send a detachment of armed police to the Catholic Cemetery to protect the men who were digging the grave of Guibord. He was instructed to send the remainder of his reserve force to the Protestant Cemetery. Forty of the men were armed with breach-loading rifles, the remainder merely carrying their batons.

The Volunteers turned out on the Champ de Mars in the following order: Victoria Rifles, numbering 250; Montreal Engineers, numbering about thirty files; the Sixth Hospelages, 250 men; Prince of Wales Rifles, 250; the Garrison Artillery, 200, and Col. Stevens' battery.

At ten o'clock the grave was ready for the coffin. At this time not over twenty spectators were present at the Catholic Cemetery, but crowds were collecting from all directions. The police formed a hollow square around the Protestant Cemetery vault and the sexton unlocked the doors and he and his men entered, followed by the friends of the deceased. After a little delay the coffin containing Guibord's remains was produced, when Mr. Boisseau asked if these were the remains of the late Joseph Guibord, kept by him for six years, delivered up to him again on the 2d of September, and returned to him for safe keeping on the same day. The sexton said they were the same.

The Chief of Police thereupon gave the command "Shoulders Arms" and the funeral procession, which at that time consisted of a couple of carriages, started, the police being the sole guardians, as the military were far behind and never went up to the cemetery at all. The road to the Catholic Cemetery was crowded with people of all classes, in cabs, carts and on foot, while the stream of vehicles which had been going west to meet it, now doubled about, making a sort of lane for the small funeral procession to pass through. Great quiet prevailed, and no one showed by look, word or deed any hostility toward the procession.

About five minutes after the Catholic Cemetery gates had been taken down, the funeral procession entered, a portion of the police preceding, two abreast and following the hearse. The military were halted at the village of Cate Des Neiges. The entire procession then moved on very slowly, and ran with all speed up the various avenues toward the grave. The police formed a large square around the grave and kept the crowd back while the coffin was brought from the hearse, borne by four men and placed in the center of the bed of cement prepared for it. The process of filling the grave then began. At one moment the coffin was lowered into the grove the work of mixing the cement with water was commenced. The wooden casing was in liquid cement, mingled with odds and ends from tin shops and scraps of sheet-iron. The comments of the spectators were various, but the cops would not. Some thought it an additional desecration of the cemetery and hinted that it was one more reason why the cursed Guibord would have to come up at last. Others regarded exceedingly that the sarcophagus had not been brought up, as, if not used as a casket, it might have been laid on top of the cement. There seemed to be the whole affair as a huge joke, though to many, who with compressed lips and knitted brows viewed the scene from afar, it was the reverse.

Mr. Comyre, a distant relative of the deceased, said a few words bearing testimony to his excellent character and then intimated to which he was held by those who knew him. The speaker's remarks were not received with approbation by a number of roughs who loafed about. Beyond this there was nothing publicly said on the side of the Institute Canadien.

As the nature of the crowd collected was so unmanageable, and in the threats to dig Guibord's bones out of the grave, if occasion offered, were so openly expressed, Mr. Boisseau determined to secure, if possible, a guard of police from the Mayor to watch the grave for at least twenty-four hours, thus giving time for the cement to form a perfectly solid rock. The Mayor and Judge Coursol had left after seeing the burial quietly commenced, and Mr. Boisseau dispatched a special messenger with a note, asking the Mayor to provide protection, as else he feared the grave would be opened. The Mayor promptly consented to this and wrote such an order for the chief of police to be sent out as a guard till such time as the note requested. The cement was filled in over the coffin to near the surface, a top dressing of earth was piled on and Guibord was buried at last.

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GALVESTON.

Two Steamers Collide in the Lower Bay —No Lives Lost.

GALVESTON, November 16.—A collision occurred in the lower bay, at five o'clock this afternoon, between the steamships Clyde and Morgan, which were attempting to pass in opposite directions. The Clyde had her bow stove in to the water's edge, and is reported leaking. The Morgan was cut down to the water line abaft the wheel and had her wheel disturbed; her freight is reported injured, but to what extent is not known. The tugboat Laura is lying alongside to render assistance. It is stated that the accident occurred through a misunderstanding of signals.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide of a St. Louis Merchant.

ST. LOUIS, November 16.—Paul Wright, of the firm of Wright, Dyrus & Co., commission merchants, of this city, shot and killed himself at his office on Commercial street, about eight o'clock this morning. No cause is yet assigned for the act.

Cleveland Postoffice Clerk Arrested for Robbing the Mail.

CLEVELAND, November 16.—Richard Dockstader, a clerk in the postoffice in this city for the past fifteen years, was arrested last night on the charge of robbing the mail. On his person were found eleven letter addressed to Cleveland parties, seven of which had been opened. A preliminary examination was held this morning and bail fixed at $5,000, in default of which the prisoner was committed to jail.

Supervisor McDonald's Trial at St. Louis —Very Damaging Testimony if True—Con. Megrew Tells How he Debauched Government Officers—McDonald, Avery, Ford, McKee and Others Implicated.

ST. LOUIS, November 16.—The United States Court room was crowded to-day to hear the testimony in the case of General John. McDonald, ex-Supervisor of Internal Revenue of this district, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with "crooked whisky." The testimony was listened to with marked attention, and produced quite a sensation.

The principal witness was C. G. Megrew, and the main part of his evidence was as follows: I came here in June, 1871, and remained until November, 1872; had repeated conversations with McDonald and Joyce about making money out of illicit distilling, the substance of which was that the distillers should be protected in making crooked whisky, on condition that they should give a certain part of the taxes saved to certain parties. From about September 1, 1871, to November, 1872, I collected the money from the distillers Bevis & Frazer, Thompson, Curran and Ulrici to pay their other parties. I had a talk with all of the distillers mentioned and assured them they could run in violation of law and they would be protected by the Government officers, on the condition mentioned. I did this on the authority of Joyce and McDonald. The money was collected usually on Saturday of each, the amounts collected varying from $2,000 to $4,000; from Thompson, from $500 to $1,500; from Curran, from $500 to $1,500; from Bevis & Frazer, from $2,500 to $3,000; the total average being about $3,000 per week. The distillers brought it to me at my room, generally about noon, and I disbursed it. A certain sum was taken out to pay gaugers, assistant collectors, assistant assessors and storekeepers, and the balance was divided into five parts. The money for the subordinates was given to John Leavenworth for disbursement. The other five packages, I kept one, McDonald got one, Joyce one, and the others were given to Leavenworth with the understanding that McKee got one and Ford the other. This work began in the first part of September, 1871. McDonald complained that Joyce ought not to receive as much as the rest, and so on one occasion I gave him $2,000 more than the rest, without giving Joyce his full amount, one-fifth. He took it. The arrangement was that the distillers were to retain about one-half of the profits on "crooked." Leavenworth was a gauger, and part of the time a storekeeper. The tax on whisky at this time was fifty cents per gallon, and I collected about thirty cents per gallon. It was understood at Supervisor's office that the gaugers, storekeepers and other subordinates were to receive one dollar per week and a half. This money was paid to them monthly. I took the money for the main members to the Supervisor's office, and there was no partial disguise in delivering it. I always set aside a portion of the money, part of the time one hundred dollars per week and part of the time three hundred dollars per week, for Wm. O. Avery, Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington. This increase was made at the instance of Avery, who came from Washington once and said that Avery was complaining of not receiving enough money; hence we increased it to $300 per week.

When Megrew was cross-examined at some length, and strongly maintained the positions taken in his direct examination. His business before he came here and since he left was inquired into closely, and his social relations with a woman who kept up assignation house and who was in New York while he lived there, were examined into. He admitted to having been indicted here for the bribery of Phil Warner, a United States gauger, but denied the charges and said the indictment should be *not pressed.* He also denied that any arrangement existed by which the indictment against him will be dismissed; he is not certain that he was included in an omnibus indictment here, but no *capias* had yet been served on him. He could not state positively the amount he realized out of being here, but thought it fifty to sixty thousands, nearly all of which he had lost in stock speculations in New York. Charles W. Ford, John Leavenworth and Finlay Rose, parties mentioned as having received money from him, have since died.

Maclot Thompson, a distiller, testified that Joyce told him he thought run as extra $2 per bbl. two. Witness paid Joyce $500 for services rendered him in Washington. He made from twenty-five to fifty per cent. crooked spirits, used sample three days and paid the ring from $300 to $1,500 weekly, generally to Megrew. In September, 1872, Special Agent Brasher came here from Washington, and afterward said he had caught his all and must have $10,000, which was raised for him.

On cross-examination witness stated that the ring was for the Supervisor, Revenue Agent, Collector, gaugers and store-keepers, although it was started, he was told, for a campaign fund.

Alfred Bevis testified that he made crooked whisky with the knowledge of Joyce and McDonald; paid from one to three thousand dollars per week to Megrew; paid Brasher $5,300 as his share of the $10,000 demanded by that officer. Witness thought his frauds would be from one hundred thousand dollars in fourteen months. Was in Collector's office when the records were destroyed, the destruction of which was arranged by Joyce and Corcannon, the latter Chief Clerk in the Collector's office. Witness had been shown letters by Joyce purporting to have come from Avery and Babcock, the President's Secretary.

On cross-examination witness said he had conversed with McDonald about whisky matters and he (McDonald) had said everything was all right, "go ahead."

Rev. Mr. Glendenning Gets a Call.

HENRY, ILL., November 16.—The Presbyterian church here has given a call to Rev. Mr. Glendenning, of Jersey City, to act as its pastor, the vote on the question being thirty for and twenty-one against the call. Rev. Mr. Woods, of New York, and Dr. Edwards, of Peoria, were read before the Presbytery setting forth the innocence of Mr. Glendenning in the matter for which he was recently tried.

Vegetable Ivory.

The Panama *Star and Herald* gives some information concerning tagua or vegetable ivory, saying: "This curious fruit of a palm tree indigenous to the Isthmus and to Colombia in general never excited the commercial mind to the extent that rubber has. In 1866 it was not considered worth the expense of exporting. At Quito, in Ecuador, it was common to see images of the Virgin Mary and saints sculptured out of the ivory like substance of the tagua by the people of that city. In Europe it has been gradually and increasingly used as a substitute for animal ivory. The price of the nuts about ten years ago was only about $20 a ton; to-day $75 to $80 was paid at the ship's side, and it has been stated that they now bring $150 a ton abroad. The vegetable ivory is the fruit of a species of palm, and is only the hardened albumen of the seed. One hundred tons at $75 per ton were purchased in the harbor, the other for the United States and England. There are two kinds of palms that produce this sort of ivory. The tree itself looks much like that which yields palm oil on the coast of Africa (*Elais guineensis, L*). Unlike the cocoanut, the royal and other palms that elevate on a trunk the leaves some 100 feet in the air, the vegetable ivory palm has but a short, stumpy stalk, and produces its flowers and nuts in a spathe or vaulting envelope quite near to the ground. So far as Panama is concerned, the supply is brought in small schooners from the rivers of Darien, Choco and Tumaco, and, in fact, from all the rivers of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Colombia. It is something like the rubber tree in its habits, and follows up the ravines in search of shady table lands and damp nooks and corners. How long the present demand for this fruit of a palm that grows wild will last seems difficult to predict."

VICTORY!!!

ALL THE AWARDS.

The Harmes Star Fire and Burglar Proof Safes received the six first premiums at the Exposition, consisting of three silver medals and three diplomas.

Silver Medal for Fire and Burglar Proof Safe.
Silver Medal for Burglar Proof Safe.
Silver Medal for Combination Bank Locks.

Diploma for Fire Proof Safe.
Diploma for Parlor Safe.
Diploma for Vault Front.

A large assortment of this celebrated make of Safes can be seen at

129 and 131 Third Ave.

THOS. BARNES.

"DICK."

Darwin's "Missing Link" Found in a New York Tenement House.

[From the New York Evening Mail, 15th.]

William Henry Johnson, or "Dick," as he is familiarly called, is a nondescript of peculiar development. He is nearer the ape family than perhaps any living thing which has come into existence, with almost all of the attributes common to the human race. The theory of evolution has a strong demonstration of its strong probability in this living enigma. Many points specified by Darwin to illustrate the truth of his theory are more prominently displayed in this creature than in any living thing which has come

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1875.

THE breadstuff exports from Philadelphia last week amounted to 145,049 bushels. The total exportation during the year aggregates 6,640,322 bushels.

THE steamship "King Arthur" left Baltimore for Rio Janeiro on Monday, carrying the first United States mail forwarded direct to Brazil since the New York line has been stopped.

THE GUIBORD burial programme was carried out quietly yesterday. Would that with the interment of his much quarreled-over bones, the grave might also close over the intolerant bigotry which the case has evoked.

COMMERCIAL travelers state that they have succeeded better, for the past month, in making sales and collections than in any previous month for a year; and they say that business generally shows more healthy signs than for a long time past. This is encouraging.

THE last hope of Democracy in Kansas has been cruelly snuffed out by the discovery that the regular Republican candidate was elected Representative in the Sixty-fifth district over the Democratic nominee by one majority. Montgomery was the only county in the State which was believed to have gone "all Democratic."

COL. WM. B. MANN received his appointment as Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia through the casting vote of Judge ELCOCK, one of the Democratic judges. The election, therefore, was not a partisan one, and as Mr. MANN is excellently well qualified for the place, his selection must prove generally acceptable.

ACCORDING to the recently published report of the Commissioner of Education for last year, New York has the largest school enrollment in the census, 1,044,364; and our own State comes next, with 850,099. The average attendance in this State is, however, considerably better than in the former, since about half regularly attend in New York, and over five-eighths in Pennsylvania.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Washington to the *Inter-Ocean* states that "some grave diplomatic question is agitating the State Department. Officers high in authority on Sunday appeared anxious and preoccupied about certain cable dispatches which have recently passed, the nature of which is only known to members of the Cabinet." Then how did the correspondent find out that it was "grave?"

FORNEY'S *Sunday Chronicle*, of Washington, printed an article yesterday favoring a re-election of Grant to a third term, and declaring that he alone can save the Republican party.—*New York Evening Post.*

The Sunday paper here referred to is not published by JOHN W. FORNEY, but by one D. C. FORNEY, who is a mere adventurer in politics, and represents no one but himself. He has no standing in the Republican party, and no authority to speak for it.

WITH the expiration of the last of the contracts of the Secretary of the United States Treasury with the Anglo-American Syndicate last Monday, the whole of the new five per cent. loan of the United States has been closed out. The success of this negotiation since the present syndicate was constituted, in July last year, has been extremely gratifying. The amount of the five per cent. bonds outstanding when the Secretary came into office was $178,548,300, which has been exchanged in about a year at a commission of only one-fourth of one per cent.

THE anti-Tammany Democrats of New York do not propose to disband or to yield to any arrangement with Tammany fixed up by TILDEN and SEYMOUR. They have published a State address, defining their position, and claiming, in view of their successes at the late election, that they must be recognized now as the true representatives of the party in that city. They also demand the abolition of the one-man power in the councils of the Democratic party, and the total extinction of Tammany Hall. Their Executive Committee are also to have a meeting on Friday evening next at the Everett House, for the purpose of perfecting their organization.

IT IS eighteen years since a Democrat presided over the House of Representatives. The last Democratic Speaker was ORR, of South Carolina, whose term expired March 4th, 1859. He was succeeded by PENNINGTON, he by GROW, he by COLFAX, and he by BLAINE. The struggle between the various Democratic aspirants for this position bids fair to prove one of great bitterness. Nine candidates have already been named: KERR and HOLMAN, of Indiana; COX and WOOD, of New York; SAYLOR and PAYNE, of Ohio; RANDALL, of this State; LAMAR, of Mississippi, and WALKER, of Virginia, not one of whom, except, possibly, KERR, is entitled to much respect either for abilities or character.

THE forthcoming annual report of Second Assistant Postmaster General TYNER will contain some interesting statistics concerning the cost of inland mail transportation during the last fiscal year. On 871 railroad routes, 70,083 miles in length, the cost was $9,216,518; on eighty-nine steamboat routes, 15,788 miles in length, $684,130; on 7,323 other routes designated as "star" routes, 192,002 miles in length, $5,353,721, making a total cost during the year of $15,353,369, an increase of 8,776 miles in the length of routes over the preceding year, and a decrease of $48,688 in the expenditures. The appropriation to cover the expenditure for inland transportation during the present fiscal year is $17,548,000, and the same sum is estimated for the next year.

THE Rome correspondent of the New York *Times* says the day has passed for reconciliation between the Government and the Vatican, and that a feeling or persuasion is steadily growing which regards as neither practicable nor desirable such an ending of the controversy. The Vatican will yield nothing, and obstinately insists upon a complete submission of the Italian party as a condition of peace. It is to be said in praise of the Government that while it shows a conciliatory spirit toward its antagonist, it is liberal, and in sympathy with every form of progress, which includes, for Italy, the plan of freeing the civil power from the Church, giving the clergy the liberty to marry, and the parishes that wish to exercise that privilege, the right to select their own priests.

THE remarkable "bore" which swept up the river Parrett, in England, the other day, inflicting so much damage on vessels and other property, was caused by the rapid rushing of the tide inland against the current of the river. The phenomenon can only take place where a narrow river falls into a gradually widening estuary subject to high tides, the volume of water which enters the wide mouth of the estuary being compressed as it advances until it rises several feet above the mouth of the river, up which it consequently rushes with torrent-like force. The Severn and Trent rivers in England are not infrequently inundated in this manner. In a number of the East India and South American rivers these "bores" also occur. The rise of the tide in the Bay of Fundy is said to somewhat resemble these phenomena.

IT APPEARS that a thorough and systematic effort is about to be made in France to solve the important problem of transporting fresh meats by means of artificial cold. A company has just been organized with a heavy working capital; a large steamship has been purchased and is being fitted with suitable machinery and apparatus, which, after making a series of experimental trips in the British channel and North Sea, and along the coast of Norway, will sail for the La Plata river early in the spring, and it is confidently expected to safely land a full cargo of fresh beef at Havre early the following August. Should these anticipations be realized, she will probably be sent to the United States for the purpose of demonstrating the practicability of carrying meats from Texas to Europe. In the meantime the novel process and apparatus by which the solution of the question is expected to be reached will be patented in this country.

THE annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, now nearly completed, shows the aggregate amount received from Internal Revenue since the creation of the Bureau to have been $2,085,-669,186, which is only $3,788,925 short of the aggregate of the national debt on November 1st. More than one-half of this amount was paid by five States, as follows: New York, $434,381,464; Pennsylvania, $209,-276,550; Ohio, $199,553,971; Illinois, $168,404,-037; Massachusetts, $165,130,576. The largest amount received in any one year was in 1866, when the receipts aggregated $310,980,-984. The extent to which internal taxes have been reduced under Republican legislation since 1866 will, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, who has collated the figures in question, "be appreciated by comparison of the amount above stated with the amount received during the last fiscal year, the difference being over two hundred million dollars."

TRAMPS.

The authorities of the several cities of Ohio are endeavoring to form a combination to regulate the treatment of tramps. These peripatetic nuisances overrun the cities in the winter time, in quest of shelter and food, trusting mainly to the charitable impulses of the people and of the authorities for obtaining what they want; and it is plain that, if some common method of treatment is not adopted, there will be a repetition of last winter's unpleasant experiences. Each town will, in that event, make a show of pretending to take care of such tramps as fall to its lot, but will all the while be scheming to get rid of them by keeping them moving on to some other place.

The superabundance of these vagrants has been caused first by the hard times, and second by the kind hearted efforts of Christian people to provide for them. It may seem hard to blame such an evil upon the kindest impulses of our nature; but no fact is better established than this: that indiscriminate and unsystematic benevolence does much more to encourage than to repress idleness and mendicancy. It relieves the pressing wants, perhaps, of here and there a deserving person, but in the main it feeds and clothes the lazy and worthless, who are tempted into a vagrant life by the easy methods it affords of obtaining a subsistence.

We would not throw a single obstacle in the way of the exercise of Christian charity and benevolence; but that is not charity which helps the undeserving, and it is time to be learning some method of distinguishing between the worthy and the unworthy objects of benevolence. The crowd of tramps belongs to this latter class; and the proper treatment of them is by the constituted authorities, so that they may be taken altogether out of the category of personal benevolence, is the problem which remains to be solved. The cities of Ohio, by concerted action among themselves, propose to solve it, so far as they are concerned, and we shall watch their action with some interest. If they succeed in hitting upon a plan that will check this species of vagrancy, and relieve the community from the burden and the terror of the domiciliary visits continually made by the wandering mendicants, they will accomplish a great public good and set an example worthy of general imitation.

The plan which, so far, meets with most favor, is the establishment of temporary workhouses, to which all tramps can be sent to work out the value of the relief extended to them. Several New England towns tried this, with good effect, last winter, and the hint for it was probably taken from the rule which prevails in English poor-houses with regard to the treatment of Casuals, as those are called who stop only for a meal or a night's lodging. The English rule is, so many hours work for a meal or a bed; and if the American application of it can be made to work also as a punishment for laziness or vagrancy, a great deal more will be accomplished by it than has been attained in England. Something must be done to prevent the growing up among us of a permanent class of wandering mendicants; and it is much to be hoped that our Ohio friends will see their way clear to the adoption of a practical remedy against it.

THE Democratic United States Senator from New York, KERNAN, is a Catholic, and during the late campaign in that State his Democratic friends put him on the stump to meet and resist the arguments of the Republicans that the public schools would be in danger if the Democrats should get legislative control in the State. He met their arguments pretty much as Mr. THURMAN met them in Ohio, by ridiculing the idea of danger and protesting that the Constitution of the State was a sufficient security against the possibility of the establishment of separate schools. He ignored the Catholic idea altogether, and endeavored to create the impression that the church and its dignitaries had no purpose, such as was attributed to them, of demanding either separate schools under priestly control, or a proportionate share of the school fund.

This did very well before the election: and as it served to throw dust in the public eye, the Senator was allowed to go unrebuked. But since then the election he finds a change in the atmosphere. The *Catholic Union*, the organ of Bishop RYAN, is out in marked antagonism against KERNAN'S gospel, and the *Freeman's Journal*, one of the leading oracles of that faith, denounces him as false to it. It intimates that he only uses the Church to serve his ambition. The bishops are determined that no son of the Church shall be permitted to carry water on both shoulders. Senator KERNAN is given to understand that the Church *does* intend to press its claim to a share of the school fund, either directly for the support of its own schools, or indirectly, for the support of schools taught by teachers of its own selection; and while it may be well enough to bamboozle the public with such speeches as the Senator made before the election, he must understand that, in practice, he must act on a different theory or be excommunicated. The Senator will thus learn the wisdom of being frank. It would have been much better for him not to have spoken at all than to have spoken out of the wrong side of his mouth.

PERSONAL.

The only living descendant of George D. Prentice is a grandson fourteen years of age, who bears the same name. He is now canvassing the South for his grandfather's forthcoming book of poems.

A New York astrologer by the name of B. Luster has cast General Grant's horoscope, and finds that his influence will dwindle from and after the 4th of March, 1876, and that thirty-four more years of life remain to him. Figures can't lie, you know.

A Georgia editor innocently observes: Judge Wm. D. Kelley, who spoke at the fair-ground at the State fair, is not "Pig-iron Kelley" simply for a manufacturer. Judge Kelley is quite a different individual. So he informed us upon the direct inquiry as to his identity.

Ex-Judge Theron Metcalf, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, died last week, aged ninety-one years. He was the author of "The Digest of Cases in the Massachusetts Supreme Court," 1816-23, Metcalf's Reports, 1840-49; "Digest of Decisions of Courts of Common Law and Admiralty in the United States," and he also edited various law treatises. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Brown University, from which he was graduated, and also from Harvard University.

W. C. Samuels, a sharp New York merchant, got the best of a pickpocket who had relieved him of a $40 watch, by advertising a reward of $20 "and no questions asked," and when the fellow called at his house to get the reward, promising to return the watch, quietly seized him (asking no questions), and handed him over to the police. Later in the day, his watch was returned to him by a woman asserting herself to be the wife of the fellow, whose name is Rooney, and he was committed to jail.

A remarkable marriage was recently celebrated in Dresden. The bridegroom was Prince George Bibesco, an officer in the French army, a Wallachian by birth and a Greek by religion. The bride was the Countess Valentine de Caraman-Chimay, Belgian by birth, Catholic by religion, wife of a French husband from whom she is separated, but not divorced. She is further a naturalized Saxon subject, and in that little kingdom has been formally divorced from her first husband. The curious union was celebrated by a Russian priest. Since the builders of the Tower of Babel were dispersed, there can have been no such confusion of languages and nationalities. The lady, it will be perceived, has two husbands, both of them legally assured to her, though in different countries, while the Franco-Wallachian gentleman cannot be said to have more than half a wife, seeing that he can only call her his own in foreign parts. Should there be any issue of the marriage, the children will be strangely puzzled to ascertain by what name they should call themselves and even to know whether they can be considered as having any legal existence.

The Aberdeen, Miss., *Republican* says that up to the date of its last issue the names of eleven hundred Republicans had been obtained, that were prevented from voting. The Mississippi process might work well in other States. There is a popular prejudice against being intimidated that will probably deter the Northern Democratic managers from making use of the means that gives the victory in Mississippi.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

FAILURE.

We are much bound to them that do succeed;
But in a more pathetic sense are bound
Yo such as fail. They all our loss expound;
They comfort us for work that will not speed,
And life itself is failure.

Ay, his deed,
Sweetest in story, who the dusk profound
Of Hades flooded with entrancing sound,
Music's own tears, was failure. Doth it read
Therefore the worse? Ah, no! so much to dare,
He fronts the regnant Darkness on its throne—
So much to do: impetuous even there,
Hepours out love's disconsolate sweet moan—
He wins: but few for that his deed recall;
Its power is in the look which costs him all.

Turnips are selling in Kansas at ten cents a bushel.

In Michigan last year 518,493 people were married, and that's odd.

Cannel coal beds of immense extent have been discovered in Wyuming.

Congress, at the next session, will again be asked to repeal the pre-emption law.

Splendid peachplow potatoes are being sold in Nebraska at fifteen cents a bushel.

Ex-Governor Cox, of Ohio, is likely to be the President of Kenyon College, of that State,

There are 600,000 sheep in Colorado, and there will be a shear million in another year.

A Chicago man, Thomas by name, is the latest rival of Kelly in the motor business. Next.

In new South Wales they send telegraphic messages four thousand miles for fifty cents.

Oregon papers are already talking up a grand joint celebration for the Fourth of July, next year.

Raillery. The Indianapolis *Journal* represents Hendricks as observing: "Millions for the fence."

The "Weather Forecast and Storm Warnings Association" of England predicts a winter of "unusual severity."

Oliver Johnson will retire from the position of managing editor of Beecher's *Christian Union* at the end of the year.

The export of American cotton manufactures to Europe continues. Last week the total value of these exports reached $171,000.

This season California will hatch out 9,000,000 of young salmon 7,000,000 of which are to come to the Eastern States. This is offisia.

All the reviewers of the various adjudicating divisions of the Pension Bureau are to be consolidated into one board of reviewers.

The Western Granger cases, which involve constitutional questions of great interest, will not be decided until after January 1st.

Fernando Wood has opened house in Washington. He intends to be the next Speaker by cultivating the Democratic stomach.

There are 120,000 women teachers employed in the schools of the country, and it would be better for the country if there were more.

Chicago's claim as the crown city for divorces is seriously disputed by Kalamazoo, Mich., where ten were recently granted in two days.

Cars are now running through the railroad tunnel at Virginia City. This will much expedite work on the Ophir and Consolidated Virginia.

The prevalent milk-sickness which has broken out in Indiana was, it is ascertained, contracted by eating cattle that had been afflicted with the disease.

The Chicago *Tribune* has revived the old story about the Mormons removing to Palestine to establish upon that sacred soil a polygamous empire. Doubtful.

A responsible firm in Philadelphia has paid $100,000 for the privilege of printing and selling the official catalogue of the Centennial International Exhibition.

Finding the English language wholly inadequate for the expression of his contempt for his critics, Richard Grant White hurls at them a totally new word, "Cynicasterism."

Hereafter no whisky is to be gauged in winter at a higher temperature than seventy-five degrees, or in summer at a temperature more than fifteen degrees above the atmospheric temperature at the time.

Some wonderful vegetable productions have lately been brought to light in Michigan, among others a buttonwood tree measuring twelve feet, an elm fourteen feet, and a grapevine fifteen inches in diameter.

The irreverent Memphis *Avalanche* informs Vice President Wilson that if he will quit trying to conceal about his person so much indigestible food, people will hear less about him as the great national invalid.

Right. In his forthcoming report the Indian Commissioner will recommend strongly the expulsion of those persons known as "squaw men"—the white husbands of squaws—from the Indian reservations.

A curious point has been raised in London in regard to Cardinal Manning who, as did Guibord, belongs to a club, the Athenæum, and frequents it, although its library is full of books condemned by the Church of Rome. Why not excommunicate him?

Peace. The Quakers of Guilford county, N. C., have built a new church on the very spot where, ninety-four years ago, began the battle of Guilford Court House, which broke the British power in the South, and ultimately led to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Admirers of the works of Emanuel Leutze will be glad to hear that his great painting in the Capitol of "Westward the Course of Empire takes its Way," which has been considered in a decaying and nearly ruined condition, has been restored to almost its original freshness and beauty.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

Ainey's furnace, Lehigh county, Pa., it is reported, will soon resume operations.

All the iron works in Danville, Pa., except the old National, are in full operation.

The contractors on the South Mountain Railroad are pushing their work forward rapidly.

The Philadelphia Coal Company will keep their collieries in operation all the coming winter.

The Kutztown, Pa., Furnace Company, it is reported, are arranging to resume operations at an early day.

The Weimer, Pa., Machine Works furnished the new eighty-four-inch blowing engine now being constructed at the Temple Furnace.

The nail factory at Sunbury, Pa., is now in full operation, and Messrs. Godcharles & Co. intend to keep it running to its full capacity.

The Marietta, Ohio, Iron Works have a contract for furnishing the rails, frogs and switches for sixty miles of railroad in Kansas.

An effort is making to establish a nail and rolling mill at New Philadelphia, O. Some capitalists from Niles, Ohio, are engaged in it.

Work will be resumed this week at Gackenbach's ore mines, in Berks county, Pa., the difficulty on account of flooding having been overcome.

Two ore beds le ased by the Carbon Iron Company, and located on the line of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad, have resumed operations with their usual force of workmen.

Joseph Bosler, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, is burning, on his farm at Mt. Rock, the largest lime stack ever built in the valley. It is 150 feet long and will contain about 10,000 bushels of lime.

Rich specimens of sulphuret of lead have been picked up in the Livingston, New York, ore fields, and it is thought a big deposit is there. Already iron and lead have been discovered in abundance.

Messrs. Painter & Son, proprietors of the foundry at Myerstown, Pa., are at present engaged in furnishing the hot blasts for the Mount Hope Furnace. They are also at work on the shafting and pulleys for the new planing mill at Myerstown.

The nail mill at Belleville, Ill., made 88, 500 kegs of nails last year. The company has a paid up capital of $200,000, and it is the intention of the directors to increase working capital by the addition of $100,000 more, and with that sum to double their productive capacity.

Some idea of the lumber situation may be derived from the fact that one firm of this city which has usually stocked between eight and nine millions during the season does not expect to get out more than two and a half this year. This is far below the average, however, as while nearly all the dealers will materially reduce, there are some who will work up to former figures.—*Williamsport, Pa., Gazette.*

The Warren Wooden Ware Works are now employing upward of fifty men and boys, and are manufacturing about 800 pails per day. They are not fairly in full operation; their sawmill is not quite ready, and they have just commenced making tubs. In less than a month 1,200 pails and 250 tubs per day will be turned out, which will furnish employment for a larger force of hands. A sale of 3,000 pails has already been made.—*Warren, Pa., Mail.*

The Chemical Copper Company, of Paoli-nixville, Pa., are about enlarging their works by the addition of a large building, in which will be erected a number of muffled furnaces, for reducing ores of a different quality than those now being reduced at their works. A large increase of production is expected. The Schuylkill Copper Works of Charles M. Wheatley, Esq., adjoining the above, is in successful operation, and is turning out copper in larger quantities than ever before.

A deposit of coal was discovered recently about four miles from Schwenksville, Montgomery county, Pa., and the bed has now been worked to a depth of fourteen feet. The miners find that the coal gets better and better the further down they go. Some specimens taken from the upper part of the vein, near the surface, have been sent to Norristown. They are somewhat slaty, but are evidently real coal. Besides the slate they show traces of copper and lead, the presence of the latter metal being particularly well marked.

An annual report of the Pennsylvania Steel Works, at Harrisburg, recently issued, says: During the past year we have made 29,811 tons of steel rails, being an increase of 48 per cent. over last year. We have sold and delivered—steel rails, 29,327 tons, being an increase of 72 per cent.; steel forgings, eight tons, being a decrease of 20 per cent.; steel blooms and billets, 884 tons, being a decrease of 25 per cent.; steel rail ends, 928 tons, being a decrease of 55 per cent.; steel scrap, 806 tons, being a decrease of 19 per cent.; frogs, crossings and switches, amounting to $111,795 28, being an increase of 98 per cent.; all as compared with sales and deliveries for the previous year. Sales of steel rails has been made to thirty different railroad companies; frogs, crossings and switches to fifty-six different railroad companies.

One hundred tons of first-class hematite iron ore are taken out daily from Bittenbender's mine, at Siesholtzville, in Hereford township. The ore is shipped from Red Lion station, on the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad to the furnaces in the Lehigh Valley. The lessor, Mr. Bittenbender, receives a royalty of fifty cents per ton—a daily income of $50. Over thirty thousand tons of ore are ready for shipment, while the daily cartage just reaches the amount of excavation. There are a number of other mines in operation in the vicinity of Siesholtzville, which is one of the richest iron ore districts in Pennsylvania. With increased railroad facilities the mines of Longswamp and Hereford townships can furnish sufficient ore for one hundred furnaces. Over half a million tons of ore are mined annually in Longswamp township, which does not include the Siesholtzville mines, although the latter are near the lines of Longswamp.—*Reading Times.*

The Ideal and The Real.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The realm of fancy and ideality to most persons is exceedingly vague and indefinite. Its relations to the real and practical are so complex as not to be easily classified. Yet are they intimately and inseparably connected. Even the most airy flights of fancy, our day-dreams, or air-castles, are not without an influence upon our lives, often serving as a kind of restless prelude to more vigorous and practical musing, and perchance, to many a weary unfortunate serve as a pleasant flavor for the dry and tasteless crumbs which constitute his daily fare. But pleasant as is the thought that what we may have termed our mental waste, power, is made to subserve such beneficent purpose. Yet it is an unfortunate fact that the majority of persons fail to discriminate between these light effusions and the operations of a vigorous and cultured immagination, ascribing a like ephemeral mission to the entire realm. Most mischievous are the results of this wholesale superficial classification.

When we consider the fact that the ideal is the germ of the real, the character of which is determined by the condition of the fructifying source, the culture of the ideal faculties assumes practical importance. An evil immagination is the subtle force with which Satan is contending for the mastery of souls. For this end he is wielding a powerful engineery, planting his contaminating institutions at every corner of our streets; sending broadcast over the land such a flood of vile and subtle literature, as may well startle the most obtuse observer. The mighty aggregate of evil resulting from these forces is truly appalling.

We need to be most vigilant in the use of all the counteracting influences within our reach to neutralize this adverse power. All instructors of youth, in the family or in schools, have the privilege of presenting to the impressible, youthful minds committed to their care, such subjects as are suggestive of pure and noble ideas, which with the aid of corresponding externals may, in an important sense, determine the character of their pupils. This subject is worthy of a wide application in all the various branches of social reform. For this beneficent purpose, Nature has generously responded, presenting to our view an ever-varying and beautiful landscape—earth, air and sky combining to form a most soul-inspiring subject for contemplation.

There is a wide distinction between a mere superficial observation of a subject (which is productive only of fitful emotions), and a profound study of the same with a specific and benificent object in view. As Nature is the practical expression of the infinite ideal, she is, therefore, the most appropriate study for the culture of the human, immortal faculties demanding attention. As love to man is the inspiring spring of the divine, so let it be of the human ideal, a union which is the evident design of the Infinite Author. It is information of which He has furnished us with many illustrations both in Scriptures and natural revelations, from the creation of our first parents and their expulsion from the beautiful Garden of Eden (whose sad forfeiture planted the thorn amid the flowers and the sharper thorn of sin in the flesh) until the present day. How beautiful cant the divine use of the rainbow in the cloud, as an illustrative pledge of His covenant with man. The gracious condescension expressed in Gen. ix., 16, commands our notice. "And the bow shall be in the cloud, and I will look upon it, that I may remember the everlasting covenant between God and every living creature of all flesh that is upon the earth." Thus permitting our eyes to gaze upon the glorious arch in unison with His infinite vision. A union not only in outward vision, but in spiritual recognition of His covenant of love. Then let us, at each return of this divine token, avail ourselves of the inestimable privilege, and with adoring reverence, in unison with the Infinite Author, remember not only our deliverance from the destructive water flood, but that the more glorious manifestation of love, the covenant of redemption from the devastating power of sin. Thus is the crowning grace which is the center of attraction in the great arch of love which encircles our horizon.

Thus considered an inspiration will be received which will not evaporate with the dissolving effulgence, but will have practical utterance in manifold deeds of love which may be multiplied many fold by a similar recognition of the various manifestations of infinite love. It is thus we become partakers of the divine ideal which finds expression in poetry and song, painting and sculpture, as well as every beneficent effort of the human mind for the elevation of mankind.

The humblest subject of this divine energy may evolve bold and noble conceptions of youth, as illustrated in the touching poem of the Pilgrim's Progress by Bunyan.

As in the economy of nature, occasional upheavals of the earth have brought to the surface huge boulders of rock, so is the mental arrangement similar throes have brought to light great hoary truths as the vast ocean of truth. But to become the recipient of its ordinary working the luminous and fruitful beneficiaries of its power is a rare attainment. The following furnishes us an illustrious example of this utilized power in the Shepherd King of Israel, who from Judea's hills considered the heavens and was filled with amazement at the condescension of the Infinite Author to regard man. "What is man that *Thou* art remindful of him?" He drew from every contemplation of God's glorious works fresh inspiration, which burst forth in songs of praises, which have become the sacred devotional oracles for the Christian Church through the successive ages, and are as fresh to-day as when they burst from his lips; for they are the product of the divine energy which can never become stale.

Isaiah, also, moved by the living spirit, gives utterance in prophetic notes of the capture and deliverance of his people, calling upon the mountains and hills to join and break forth into singing, at the prospect of their glorious deliverance. Many instructive examples from each successive age down to the present might be cited in confirmation of our subject. But we need to consider but the one perfect exemplar of the human and divine, who is the great Master of all, the only perfect model.

It is an encouraging sign of the times that there is a higher appreciation (in some directions) of the practical effects of this spiritualized ideal upon men. There is a heathful probing after the root of things, the underlying motive power, the spirit rather than the letter of the law, which characterized the teachings of the Master. Make the fountain pure and its streams will be pure. So from a pure ideal we shall leave the corresponding real.

Jos. G. H. TAYLOR.

Election Cake.

A New York correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* gives the following recipe for making a timely kind of cake: "Four pounds of flour, two pounds of butter, and one of sugar. Cream the butter and sugar together thoroughly, then mix half of it with the flour, together with a tumblerful of good home-made yeast, and one quart of warm milk. Set to rise and put in both hands until the ingredients are thoroughly mixed, then let it stand in a warm place until it is light, say five or six hours. Then add the remainder of the butter, two or two pounds of raisins and a small quantity of pulverized mace. This may stand over night, and put in pans for baking early in the morning. It should raise in the pans, and then bake an hour in a slow oven. This cake requires no eggs, and is used by economical housekeepers in winter, when eggs are dear. The loaves, nicely frosted, will be preserved moist for a long time."

Dwellings for Artisans.

The movement for providing better house accommodations for artisans and the poorer classes is proceeding in a very satisfactory way in England. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: At a meeting of the Birmingham Town Council on Tuesday, it was decided to commence some important improvements under the provisions of the Artisans' Dwellings act. The miserable hovels in the center of the town are to be cleared away, and are to be replaced by a better class of houses built in flats. The dwellings it is proposed to remove are inhabited by about 9,000 persons, and those to be constructed in their stead will, it is stated, accommodate 18,000. The cost of the work is estimated at more than half a million of money, but the Mayor, who explained the objects of the scheme, is of the opinion that, with the increase in the ratable value of the property, the cost will be defrayed in fifty years at an expense to the town of £12,000 a year. If the medical estimates of the sanitary condition of Birmingham are to be relied on, this expenditure will effect a great saving in doctors' and undertakers' bills. Some time ago the Mayor made a calculation which proved to his satisfaction, or rather, as he stated, to his dissatisfaction, that there were 3,000 preventable deaths every year in Birmingham. Three thousand persons died from diseases which ought to have no existence in the town, and which, there can be no doubt, are engendered by dirt and overcrowding. Computing that for every person who dies of a preventable disease six other persons are ill, it follows that 18,000 persons annually, or unnecessarily ill in Birmingham, and the total annual loss to the town owing to the illness of these people is estimated at £54,000 per annum. These calculations may be exaggerated, but doubtless the condition of Birmingham will be much improved by the proposed scheme.

A Well-merited Success.

As contrasted with fortunate charlatanism, well-merited success is less frequent than it ought to be. Puffery, blatant assertion and coined recommendations, too often, for instance, give an ephemeral popularity to medicinal compounds intrinsically worthless at the expense of really deserving remedies, much to the grievous detriment of the sick. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a tonic alterative which has achieved one of the best merited and most signal successes of the nineteenth century, has never relied on such methods of manufacturing a reputation, nor has the competion of counterfeit tonics ever affected its reputation in the slightest degree. That it is the best remedy for malaria, and the surest safeguard against it; that it eradicates dys-pepsia, biliousness, constipation, disorders of the kidneys and bladder, and the various causes which produce weakness, and will found beliefs with the great body of the American people.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 16, 1875.

Monetary affairs were quiet and unchanged to-day. Rates of discount were easy as formerly quoted. The banks were generally able to care for the wants of their customers without much difficulty, and most of them continued their discount operations to that field. The supply of currency is working up to more ease, but is still somewhat below the requirements of trade.

—Concerning the additional call for bonds noticed in our last report, it is stated that the call on account of the Syndicate absorbs all the five per cent. bonds authorized by Congress. On the one hand, it has been said that none of the lower rates of bonds can be marketed while the provision of the Resumption act, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell five per cent. bonds to an indefinite extent, to carry out the provisions of the act, remains in force. On the other hand, it is stated that several capitalists have offered or hinted that they will buy bonds of the United States bearing four and a half per cent. interest. It appears that the act of July 14, 1870, authorized only two hundred million of the five per cent. bonds. The act of January 20, 1871, authorized three hundred million more of five per cents. But as the act of 1870 authorized three hundred million four and a half per cents, and one thousand million four per cents, making fifteen hundred million in all, the stipulation in the act of 1871 that the three hundred million authorized by that amendment should not increase the gross amount allowed by both acts, it became a question never realized till now whether the fives in the act of 1871 should wipe out the four and a half, or be deducted from the fours of 1870. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided, because Congress will meet at such an early day, to refuse any offer for more bonds except at four per cent. interest, and leave the doubt to Congress for settlement. It is evident, from expressions in official circles, that the Secretary of the Treasury and the President will both recommend permission to negotiate the four and a half per cent. bonds, and that Congress will grant such permission before the holiday recess.

—The causes which are now operating toward the revival of business and financial activity, are quite numerous, some of which have an immediate connection with the money market, while others are of a more general and obvious character. The latter class have received considerable attention in this column, and we now lay before our readers a *resume* of some of the causes of the former character, the leading points of which are condensed from a leading article in the last number of the *Financial Chronicle*—a journal of high authority in financial circles:

The first of these causes is the abundance of capital. Banks and all other monetary institutions are plethoric with funds, and the financial changes of the past three years have been such as to add to the utility and security of our banking systems, both State and national. The only feature needed is to incorporate into our system of finance, the means for giving to the farmers of the Middle and Western States the facilities for borrowing money, that merchants and manufacturers now have from the banks. There is ample capital for all such enterprises, and abundant means for the discharge of all the functions which devolve upon money in the renewal of business activity.

The next point then comes up as to the accessibility of the accumulations of funds which should be used so beneficially. Are capitalists willing to lend and invest? The *Financial Chronicle* answers this question in the affirmative, and while there is no doubt that there is a good deal of caution and distrust among lenders, still confidence is growing, and caution is now rather taking the shape of preventing unwise and ill-considered business enterprises than hindering business activity on a sound and substantial basis. It is in fact ferred that the present state of favorable credit and general disposition to loan freely on mercantile securities will continue for the future. It is noticeable too, that at a time when the financial aspect of Europe is peculiarly threatening and unsatisfactory, the growing confidence of business men and bankers in this country is undisturbed.

It is also believed that the unsettling influences of political agitation as concern monetary questions are over for the present. If business men know what to expect of the currency, they can make their arrangements accordingly. It is also true that the sense of security pervading the public, as regards our monetary institutions, will also do much to aid in the process of recuperation. From these causes it is believed that the general condition of monetary affairs during the winter will be one of ease. The only possible disturbing elements visible at present are those arising out of foreign financial movements—a contingency which few financial authorities expect.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* has the following concerning the final decision of an important question to bankers and business men:

It will be remembered by our business readers that some two or three years ago a controversy arose between the Bank of North America that has been drawn against a consignment to order and had been forwarded to the bank for collection with the bill of lading attached, without any further instruction. The Clearing House Association of our Philadelphia banks submitted the question to their counsel, and were advised that it was the duty of the bank to surrender the bill of lading on the acceptance of the draft, and each banks must hereafter govern its correspondents they would follow this practice; but shortly afterward a case came up in Boston, in the United States Circuit Court, in which the judge ruled that it was negligence for the collecting bank to surrender the bill of lading and the acceptor became insolvent he decided that the bank was accountable for the value of the goods given up. This case was carried to the Supreme Court at Washington, and the counsel for the Philadelphia banks procured permission to file an additional brief enforcing their views. The case was argued last February, and was held under advisement till a few days ago, when a very elaborate opinion was delivered by Justice Strong, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court and establishing it as the law of this country that in such a case, upon the acceptance of the draft, the bill of lading must be given up. He holds that it is the necessary implication that this is done on credit, payable in the acceptance, and that the acceptor is entitled to possession of the goods so as to obtain funds to meet his acceptance at maturity.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 16, 1875.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:40 P.M.	3:50 P.M.
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. 6-20's, 1881, coupons	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	116	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	115¾	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	121¾	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	122¼	....	....	....	....
10-40's, registered	115½	....	....	....	....
10-40's, coupons	115¾	....	....	....	....
Currency 6's	124½	....	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	113½	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73⅝
Pacific Mail	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
Panama	....	....	125	....	....
New York Central	....	....	124½	124½	124½
Erie	....	....	15¾	15¾	15¾
Michigan Central	66	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Michigan Southern	....	....	61¾	61¾	61¾
Illinois Central	....	....	91	....	....
Chicago & N'thwestn	....	....	....	....	39½
Do preferred	....	....	....	....	53
Rock Island	....	....	....	....	104¾
St. Paul, common	37	....	....	....	38⅜
Do preferred	....	....	....	....	66
Wabash, common	....	....	5¾	5¾	....
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	....	97½
Ohio & Mississippi	19½	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Union Pacific	72¾	72¾	....	74¼	74¼
Harlem	....	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & Jos	....	23⅜	....	23⅜	23⅜
Do preferred	....	....	....	28½	28½
Atlantic & Pacific, pref'd	....	....	....	....	4¾
Iron Mountain	....	12	....	....	....
C., C. & I	....	....	....	....	4¾
Missouri Pacific	13	....	11¾	11¾	11¾
South Carolinas, Ap'l	20½	....	....	....	....
South Carolinas, July	21	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	102¼	....	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	50¾
Reading	....	....	57½
United Co's of N. J	132½	133	....
Oil Creek	11¾	11¾	....
Lehigh Valley	....	....	62¼
Central Transp'n Co	....	....	46¼
Empire Transp'n Co	....	....	51¾
P., C. and St. L. pr. Co	75	75¾	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 114¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 16.—Money easy at 2@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@8 per cent. Customs receipts $300,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $771,000. Produce exports $4,223,000. Sterling firm at 483¼@487¼.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 114¾, with sales in the interim at 114¾. Rates paid for carrying 1@2 per cent.; loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm and in demand. Railroads bonds quiet. State securities steady, except Tennessees, which are active and better. Stocks were firm in early dealings, with an advance of from ¼ to 1 per cent., the latter for Pacific Mail. Erie and Missouri Pacific were weak. At second call the market was quiet but steady. Stocks were generally firm during the last hour of business, the market having a firm undertone for leading shares. Pacific Mail was the most active stock at 30¼@31¼, closing at 31⅛@31¼. Erie was next in point of activity. The stock was weak, however, and declined to 15¾, closing at 15¾. Business in other shares was moderate. Western Union closed at 73¾, after selling at 73¾@73¾. Hannibal and St. Joseph advanced from 23½ to 23⅝ for common and from 28½ to 28⅝ for preferred, closing at the highest noon at 23½ and was steady during the afternoon at 23⅜. Ohio and Northwestern at 39¼, Ohio and Mississippi receded to 19¾ and afterward recovered to 19. Union Pacific was steady at 73⅝@73¾. Panama was the weak spot of the market and sold down to 125¾, a decline of 5 per cent. for the day. The occasion of this decline was the announcement that Judge Hilton had granted a preliminary injunction at the request of some of the stockholders, restraining the directors from issuing the $1,000,000 mortgage bonds with the proceeds of which to equip an opposition steamship line between this port and San Francisco, on the ground that the building of steamships does not come within the scope of their charter and that a diversion of it by expenditure of the money would place the interests of stockholders in jeopardy. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 148,000 shares, of which 46,000 were Pacific Mail, 14,000 Western Union, 4,000 Erie common, 3,000 St. Paul common, 12,000 Erie, 4,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 5,500 Lake Shore, 9,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 7,000 Union Pacific and 4,400 Missouri Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	73¾	St. Paul	37
Pacific Mail	41	Do preferred	65
Adams Express	102	Toledo & Wabash	5¾
Wells Fargo Ex	81	Do preferred	....
American Ex	63	Fort Wayne	97½
United States Ex	45½	Ohio & Miss. stock	19¾
New York Central	124½	Do preferred	20
Erie	15¾	Ohio & Mississippi	19¾
Do preferred	35	Chicago & Alton	96¼
Harlem	132	Do preferred	105
Do preferred	139	Indiana Central	5
Mich. Central	66½	Burling'n & Qu'cy	112
Lake Shore	61¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	23½
Illinois Central	91¾	Do preferred	28½
Cleveland & Pitts	89¼	Atlantic & Pac Tel	18¾
Northwestern	39	Union Mo'fic stock	72
Do preferred	53	Central Pac. bds	103½
N. J. Central	104¼	Union Pac. bds	103¾
Rock Island	104½		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122½	New 5's	116¾
5-20's, 1865	116	10-40's	116¾
5-20's, 1865, new	115¾	Funded coupons	117½
5-20's, 1867	121¾	Currency 6's	123½
5-20's, 1868	121¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	46¾	Virginia, old	37
Tennessee, new	45½	Missouri 6's	102¾
Virginia, new	34		

LONDON, November 16, 5 P. M.—Consols 94 11-16, United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103¾; do 1867, 105¾; do 5-20's, new, 105¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 93; Erie 14¾; preferred 28.

PARIS, November 16.—Rentes 65 francs 75 centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 16.—United States bonds—New fives, 103¾.

NEW ORLEANS, November 16.—Gold 115. Sight ¼ discount. Sterling—Commercial 54¾@54¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, November 16, 1875. }

The movements of business to-day were rather slow and quiet, with a general condition of steadiness in values, and an absence of new features to report. The weakness in oats previously alluded to continues, crowding quotations down about one cent per bushel to-day. Corn also was weak, with quotations rather nominal. In produce, apples were easy, and potatoes rather dull at former prices, while butter was firm, and other leading staples steady and unchanged. Provisions were quiet but firm, with a stronger tendency. Groceries moved steadily at wholly unchanged values. Petroleum was dull, weak and lower. In the hardware trade there was a slow but steady movement, with some complaints of dullness. Concerning the eastern hardware trade, we extract the following from the New York *Shipping List*:

The complaint of dull trade is still heard from all quarters, and the exact measure that "busy season" have been to some substantial order of doing business, and the result is now that instead of activity one-half of the year, and complete stagnation the other, a fair steady business is consummated each month. As the year draws to its close, dealers generally are making considerable bet-ments in business. The last year and this, and the result in most cases is the same to present writers. In a rule continue strong, and it is claimed by manufacturers that prices have touched bottom. Foreign goods remain about as last year, and do not overload themselves with stock. We heard of sales of 2 cars prime peachblows at 40c. We quote for round lots on track at 30@35c for Peerless and Early Rose; 40@42c for prime peachblows. From store there is a call for small lots at higher rates. Apples are easy at 2@2½ per bushel; Seek-no-further at $2 75@3 per barrel for Baltimores; $3 25@3 50 for Jerseys.

POTATOES—There is a moderately active trade in Live chickens quoted at 5@5½c ₱ lb. Dressed poultry—Chickens 12@15c ₱ lb; turkeys 14@16c; ducks 14@16c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quiet at $1 55@1 60; timothy seed is jobbing at $2 75@2 80 ₱ bushel. Clover seed at $7 50.

VEGETABLES—Onions are in large stock. We quote at $1 75@2 25 ₱ barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 75@2 00 ₱ bushel.

Provisions.

The provision trade continued sluggish today, the demand both on country and city account being limited by the high range of values. In sympathy with the stronger Western markets however, prices were firmly held, and showed an upward tendency.

BACON—We quote plain sugar-cured at 16@16½c; sugar-cured shoulders 13½@13½c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 16c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen, $7 00; ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady. We quote at $23 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb 14½c; half bbls do 15c; in buckets, 15¼c; in 5 lb caddies, 17c; in 3 lb do, 17½c; in 1 lb do, 17¾c.

LARD OIL—The market is easy. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 08 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 90c; No. 2, 78c.

TALLOW—We quote city rendered tallow at 10@10¼c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; medium do 7¾@8c.

Groceries.

The market was only moderately active with the volume of transactions considerably below the average. Prices were wholly unchanged, as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	20 c	Standard A	10½@10¾c
Choice Rio	20 c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	19½c	Do. extra C	10¼c
Good Rio	18 c	Extra C—yellow	9¾c
Java	34 c	C—yellow	8¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio, in papers	22@23 c	Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio, in bulk	20@23½c	Crushed	11¾c
Java, in papers	36 c	Powdered	11¾c
Java, in bulk	35½c	Granulated	11¼c
Teas.		*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	Str'y ch. N. O. new	70c
Gunpowder	50@$1 25	Prime	70c
Imperial	50@$1 00	Good	65c
Japan	55@$1 00	*Syrups.*	
Oolong	25@ 85	Ex. white drips	70c
Fancy	1 00	Sugar drips	60c
Souchong	25@ 85	Lower grades	35@50c
Rice.		*Starch.*	₱ lb.
Choice Carl'a	8¾c	Pearl	5 c
Patna	7½@8 c	Silver gloss	9½c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	Corn	10½c
Spices.		*Soaps.*	
Cloves	60 c	Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 25
Allspice	18 @19 c	C. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Cassia	32 @35 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 90
Nutmegs	$1 25	Do. N. Y. mottled	5 40
Pepper	25 c	German mottled do	7½c
Candles.		*Soda.*	
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb in kegs	5 c
Stearine	18 c	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5½c
Mould	12 c	Bi-carb in 5-pound	7 c

FOREIGN FRUITS.—Trade is steady with still another advance in raisins. We quote: Raisins, London layers, ₱ box, $3 25; London layers do $4 75; Valentias new 12½c ₱ lb; Sultanas 16c. Dates 10@10½c ₱ lb. Currents—new 9c. Citron 25c. Prunes 11c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 25c. Walnuts—Naples 16c; French do; Grenoble 18c; Sicily fillberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroons 15@20c. Tapioca 7@8c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $5 00. Cocoanuts $6 00 per hundred.

CANNED GOODS—There is a good demand at steady prices. We quote: Tomatoes, 2-lb cans ₱ doz, $1 60; peaches, 2-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 25@2 50; corn, 2-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 25; Lima beans, 2-lb cans $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans $1 50; cherries, 2-lb cans $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; strawberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; raspberries, 2-lb cans $2 25; asparagus, 2½-lb cans $3 75; pineapples, 2-lb cans $2 00; peas, 2-lb cans $2 25; pint pickles $1 35; quart do $2 35; half-gallon do $3 75; gallon pickles, ₱ doz, $5 50; pints containing 1,200 pickles, $8 25; ½-bbls containing 600 pickles, $4 75.

TOBACCOS—A fair activity continues to characterize this line of trade, without quotable change in values. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—			
Spun roll	60@63c	Smoking—Gran.	
Black Navy	55@62c	ulated	50@75c
Black Tens	37@60c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Louisville Navy	58@63c	Western leaf	
Louisville Cav	58@59c	Wrappers	18@25c
Virginia Navy	58@63c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Tens	58@64c	Ohio seed wrap'r	8@25c
Natural leaf	60@65c	Conn. seed, com'n	11@17c
Double Thick	63@68c	Conn. (choice)	
Plug—Navies	40@45c	wrappers	20@70c
Bright pounds	63c@$1	Conn. filler	12@15c
Black Quarters	57@63c	Havana wrap'rs	$1 25@2 50
Black Halves	57@63c	Havana fillers	50@$1 25
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	*Cigars—*	
Fine Cut	50@90c	Penn'a. seed	$15@ 20
Cut and Dried	50@60c	Ohio seed	25@ 35
Scotch Snuff	65@75c	Seed & Havana	30@ 45
Black Snuff	60@85c	Havana	90@$1 50

Petroleum.

November 17.—The market was weak and dull with a shade lower prices for crude, and a weakening in the tone of refined. The receipts of barge oil are reported by river on the recent rise, and more is coming down.

CRUDE—The market opened weak and dull, and a decline of 2½c was recorded early in the day. The amount of oil coming down by river is of sufficient volume to cause some weakness in other deliveries. We quote Condition at wells at 21½@21 25c; United and Union 21 00@21 25; Pennsylvania, Grant and Relief $1 17½@1 18¾; immediate shipment on the cars $1 40; 60@1 42½; barge oil at Parkers $1 45@1 50. Sales to the amount of 74,000 barrels are reported.

REFINED—A weaker feeling was noticeable in refined transactions with lower quotations in Eastern deliveries, and a slight decline here. We quote standard white on the cars at 10c, New York rules at 12¾c for spot and November. Philadelphia is quoted at 12¾@12¾c; Baltimore rules at 12¾@12¾c.

BENZINE—Is dull, depressed and 'dull at 9½@9¾c for city; $1 20@1 25 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, November 16.—The *Derrick* says: United spot is quoted at $1 21¼@1 22½; Conduit spot $1 21¼; Union spot $1 21¼@1 22½; shipment $1 22½; barge delivery $1 45@1 52½; sales 74,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, November 16, closing 15.—The export trade is light but no marked change is made is prices. A sales of 2,500 barrels refined was reported at 12¾c. The closing prices are: Crude in bulk 6¾c for prompt; 6¾c for November; do in shipping order 10¾c on the spot, and 10¾c for November; refined 12¾@12¾c for spot and November; cases 17¾@19¾c; naphtha 10¾c for prompt. At Philadelphia refined is quoted at 12¾@12¾c. At Philadelphia 12¾@12¾c.

TITUSVILLE, November 16.—The *Courier* says: Transactions in spot oil were very light and those varied but little from the previous day's quotations. United closed at $1 22½@1 23; immediate shipment at $1 47½@1 48½. The total sales were 19,000 barrels.

PHILADELPHIA, November 16.—Market quiet, nominally $1 47¼.

TITUSVILLE, November 16.—Market quiet; standard white 12¾c; crude 6¾c; cases 16¾@17c.

PITTSBURGH, November 16.—Market quiet; nominally $1 47¼.

OIL CITY, November 16.—Market nominal at $1 47¾.

ROUSSEVILLE, November 16.—Market quiet and steady at $1 45.

TIDIOUTE, November 16.—Market dull at $1 47¾.

PARKERS, November 16.—Market quiet and dull; shipment $1 47¼; United $1 20.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, November 16.—Petroleum quiet; refined 12¾@13¾c; crude 6¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 16.—Petroleum nominal; refined 12¾@13c; crude in barrels 10@10¼c.

CLEVELAND, November 16.—Petroleum quiet but steady; standard white, 110 degrees test, 9½c; prime white, 150 degrees test, 10¾c in car lots.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J J Fisher	Vesta Oil Works	1,360
B S Duncan	Star Oil Works	992
B S Duncan	Vesta Oil Works	441
G M Robinson	Vesta Oil Works	228
G M Robinson	Loomis Oil Works	154
W T Baum	Lonsale Oil Works	157
W T Baum	Sunbeam Oil Works	80
G M Robinson	Empire Oil Works	70
Total		3,475

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

November 15, 1875.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vesta O W	George Pohl, Phila	800
John Spear	George Pohl, Phila	100
King & Goodwin	George Pohl, Phila	209
Citizens Ref Co.	John S Davis, Phila	400
D Bly & Co	John S Davis, Phila	50
D P Reyhard	John S Davis, Phila	250
J T Stockdale	John S Davis, Phila	200
Central Ref Co	John S Davis, Phila	200
W P Logue & Co.	John S Davis, Phila	250
Central Ref Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	200
Livingston Bros	Warden, F & Co, Phila	200
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co, Phila	134
Total		3,193

WEST PENN JUNCTION, November 16, 1875.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vesta O W	George Pohl, Phila	336
John Spear	George Pohl, Phila	200
King & Goodwin	George Pohl, Phila	82
Leckhart & F	Warden, F & Co, Phila	134
Total		752

General Merchandise.

ALES—The demand is sluggish at easy prices as follows: X $9 00 ₱ barrel; XX $10 00 ₱ barrel; domestic ales, 1 50@1 75 per dozen; India ale $11 00 ₱ barrel; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $23 00; barrels, 41 gallons, $30,000 hhds. 64 gallons, $35 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 75; William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 dozen bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Guinness' stouts, brand of Burke, $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ₱ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ₱ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is lower. We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ₱ gallon. Highwines are easier at $1 18@1 19 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a good demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 22c; do second-hand 20c; Union bags 22c; American A's 20c; Philadelphia A's 18c; California grain bags 9c; Kentucky jute bags 10c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2½ bushel 36c; dos 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 28c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ cans $2 90; 1 ₱ cans $5 50; 2½ cans $9 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ lb. Market steady and demand good.

BROOMS AND BROOM CORN—Broom corn is firm for the best grades, with light receipts. We quote green hurl 11@12½c; green medium 10@11c; green stock brand 10¼@11c; green inside and covers 10½@11c; green brush corn 11¼@12c; pale dried hurl and inside brush corn 3c ₱ lb less than above. There is a fair trade in brooms. Sales of 500 were made at $2 50@3 00 in quality. We quote jobbing prices from store as follows: Parlor, $3 50@4 00 ₱ dozen; Hotels at $3 50@4 00 ₱ barrel; Large cooking $3 25@3 75; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BRANS—Receipts are large, and the market is weak. Quotations are steady at $1 50@1 60 for prime; common nasty at $1 40@1 45.

BRIMSTONE—The market is quiet with little doing except in a jobbing way; nominally 3½@3¾c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We quote buckwheat flour at $2 75@3 00 ₱ cwt.

BUTTER—The demand for choice grades continues active, and with light receipts approach winter, the market is firmly held at firmer prices. We quote prime to choice dairy at 30@33c; fair to good 25@28c; common to low 15@20c.

CRANBERRIES—Continue active at $10 00@11 00 ₱ barrel.

CALIFORNIA PEARS—Are rather easy, with large receipts at $3 50@3 75 ₱ box.

CHEESE—There is a moderate but rather slow trade at easy prices. We quote prime Ohio factory at 14@14½c for September; New York Goshen 15½@15c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limberger 14@15c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is steady. Dried apples are in demand at 10@10½c ₱ lb for choice quarters; dried peaches are scarce and higher at 12@12½c for choice halves; dried blackberries 12@13c.

EGGS—The market is easy with a fair supply. We quote at 27@28c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh; pickled are plenty and not very actively sought after at 24@25c.

HONEY—New comb is in demand at 25@28c ₱ lb; California is quoted at 30c ₱ lb.

HIDES AND TALLOW—Prices are quoted at ₱ lb.

NUTS—Chestnuts are easy at $3 50@3 75 ₱ bushel, and in fair request. We quote at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 9½@9¾c, according to quality; Virginias 8½@9c; shellbarks are easy at $1 75 ₱ bushel; walnuts depressed at 90@95c ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—The receipts to-day were not quite so heavy as on the day preceding, when they footed up nearly 9,000 bushels. There was, however, a rather dull market, as dealers are disposed to profit by the experience of last year, and do not overload themselves with stock. We heard of sales of 2 cars prime peachblows at 40c. We quote for round lots on track at 30@35c for Peerless and Early Rose; 40@42c for prime peachblows. From store there is a call for small lots at higher rates. Apples are easy at $2 75@3 00 ₱ barrel for Baltimores; $3 25@3 50 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade in Live chickens quoted at 5@5½c ₱ pair. Dressed poultry—Chickens 12@15c ₱ lb; turkeys 14@16c; ducks 14@16c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quiet at $1 55@1 60; timothy seed is jobbing at $2 75@2 80 ₱ bushel. Clover seed at $7 50.

VEGETABLES—Onions are in large stock. We quote at $1 75@2 25 ₱ barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 75@2 00 ₱ bushel.

Provisions.

The provision trade continued sluggish today, the demand both on country and city account being limited by the high range of values. In sympathy with the stronger Western markets however, prices were firmly held, and showed an upward tendency.

BACON—We quote plain sugar-cured at 16@16½c; sugar-cured shoulders 13½@13½c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 16c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen, $7 00; ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady. We quote at $23 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb 14½c; half bbls do 15c; in buckets, 15¼c; in 5 lb caddies, 17c; in 3 lb do, 17½c; in 1 lb do, 17¾c.

LARD OIL—The market is easy. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 08 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 90c; No. 2, 78c.

TALLOW—We quote city rendered tallow at 10@10¼c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; medium do 7¾@8c.

Groceries.

The market was only moderately active with the volume of transactions considerably below the average. Prices were wholly unchanged, as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	20 c	Standard A	10½@10¾c
Choice Rio	20 c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	19½c	Do. extra C	10¼c
Good Rio	18 c	Extra C—yellow	9¾c
Java	34 c	C—yellow	8¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio, in papers	22@23 c	Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio, in bulk	20@23½c	Crushed	11¾c
Java, in papers	36 c	Powdered	11¾c
Java, in bulk	35½c	Granulated	11¼c
Teas.		*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	Str'y ch. N. O. new	70c
Gunpowder	50@$1 25	Prime	70c
Imperial	50@$1 00	Good	65c
Japan	55@$1 00	*Syrups.*	
Oolong	25@ 85	Ex. white drips	70c
Fancy	1 00	Sugar drips	60c
Souchong	25@ 85	Lower grades	35@50c
Rice.		*Starch.*	₱ lb.
Choice Carl'a	8¾c	Pearl	5 c
Patna	7½@8 c	Silver gloss	9½c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	Corn	10½c
Spices.		*Soaps.*	
Cloves	60 c	Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 25
Allspice	18 @19 c	C. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Cassia	32 @35 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 90
Nutmegs	$1 25	Do. N. Y. mottled	5 40
Pepper	25 c	German mottled do	7½c
Candles.		*Soda.*	
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb in kegs	5 c
Stearine	18 c	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5½c
Mould	12 c	Bi-carb in 5-pound	7 c

FOREIGN FRUITS.—Trade is steady with still another advance in raisins. We quote: Raisins, London layers, ₱ box, $3 25; London layers do $4 75; Valentias new 12½c ₱ lb; Sultanas 16c. Dates 10@10½c ₱ lb. Currents—new 9c. Citron 25c. Prunes 11c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 25c. Walnuts—Naples 16c; French do; Grenoble 18c; Sicily fillberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroons 15@20c. Tapioca 7@8c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $5 00. Cocoanuts $6 00 per hundred.

CANNED GOODS—There is a good demand at steady prices. We quote: Tomatoes, 2-lb cans ₱ doz, $1 60; peaches, 2-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 25@2 50; corn, 2-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 25; Lima beans, 2-lb cans $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans $1 50; cherries, 2-lb cans $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; strawberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; raspberries, 2-lb cans $2 25; asparagus, 2½-lb cans $3 75; pineapples, 2-lb cans $2 00; peas, 2-lb cans $2 25; pint pickles $1 35; quart do $2 35; half-gallon do $3 75; gallon pickles, ₱ doz, $5 50; pints containing 1,200 pickles, $8 25; ½-bbls containing 600 pickles, $4 75.

TOBACCOS—A fair activity continues to characterize this line of trade, without quotable change in values. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—			
Spun roll	60@63c	Smoking—Gran.	
Black Navy	55@62c	ulated	50@75c
Black Tens	37@60c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Louisville Navy	58@63c	Western leaf	
Louisville Cav	58@59c	Wrappers	18@25c
Virginia Navy	58@63c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Tens	58@64c	Ohio seed wrap'r	8@25c
Natural leaf	60@65c	Conn. seed, com'n	11@17c
Double Thick	63@68c	Conn. (choice)	
Plug—Navies	40@45c	wrappers	20@70c
Bright pounds	63c@$1	Conn. filler	12@15c
Black Quarters	57@63c	Havana wrap'rs	$1 25@2 50
Black Halves	57@63c	Havana fillers	50@$1 25
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	*Cigars—*	
Fine Cut	50@90c	Penn'a. seed	$15@ 20
Cut and Dried	50@60c	Ohio seed	25@ 35
Scotch Snuff	65@75c	Seed & Havana	30@ 45
Black Snuff	60@85c	Havana	90@$1 50

Petroleum.

November 17.—The market was weak and dull with a shade lower prices for crude, and a weakening in the tone of refined. The receipts of barge oil are reported by river on the recent rise, and more is coming down.

CRUDE—The market opened weak and dull, and a decline of 2½c was recorded early in the day. The amount of oil coming down by river is of sufficient volume to cause some weakness in other deliveries. We quote Condition at wells at 21½@21 25c; United and Union 21 00@21 25; Pennsylvania, Grant and Relief $1 17½@1 18¾; immediate shipment on the cars $1 40; 60@1 42½; barge oil at Parkers $1 45@1 50. Sales to the amount of 74,000 barrels are reported.

REFINED—A weaker feeling was noticeable in refined transactions with lower quotations in Eastern delive

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 28, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 16, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.573	42	74	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.761	40	63	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M.	29.627	29	74	N.W.	Brisk.	Cloudy

Mean barometer...29.987 | Highest thermom....45
Mean thermom.... 35 | Lowest thermom....29

The Evangelical Alliance.

We have on hand a limited number of the extra edition of the COMMERCIAL containing the full proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, copies of which can be had at our counting room, at five cents per copy.

Stained

and ornamental glass for doors and transoms, at NELSON'S, 23 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sudden Death.

Mrs. Susan McDonald, residing on Aaron street, Second ward, Allegheny, died suddenly last evening, it is believed, of heart disease. Coroner McCallin was notified, but it is doubtful if an inquest will be held.

Slight Fire on the South Side.

The alarm of fire from box 136, between seven and eight o'clock last evening, was caused by the explosion or upsetting of a lamp in a dwelling house, No. 72 Thirteenth street. Very little damage was done, a little girl having the presence of mind to throw the lamp out of the window. The house is owned by S. McKee and occupied by Thomas Bingey and family. The fire department responded promptly, but the service of the companies was not needed.

Eclectic Physicians.

The eclectic physicians of Allegheny county have formed themselves into a medical society and are now thoroughly and perfectly organized, and have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. George H. Keyser.
Vice President—Dr. E. S. Warner.
Treasurer—Dr. J. Greenawalt.
Recording Secretary—Dr. J. W. Oldshue.
Corresponding Secretary—Dr. R. E. Warner.
Censors—Drs. Wm. Badger, J. W. Taylor, T. L. Oldshue.

Fire on Smithfield Street.

Shortly after ten o'clock last evening, residents in the upper portion of Splane's building, No. 108 Smithfield street, discovered a feather bed to be on fire. Several women rushed to the street and gave the alarm. A policeman pulled box 24 and the fire department promptly responded as per call, but without any further damage than the destruction of the feather bed. It caught from a defective flue. The occupant of the dwelling rooms of the building is Mr. Henry North.

A Leading Firm.

The firm of Riter & Conley, successors to James M. Riter, represent the best elements of enterprise and skill to be found in their important branch of our manufactures. They are builders of oil tanks, blast furnaces, Siemen furnaces, rolling mill stacks, iron roofing and all kinds of sheet iron work and copper work of every description. Their manufactory is a very extensive one, and it is supplied with the very latest improvements in machinery. Specimens of their work are scattered all over the city, throughout the oil regions and elsewhere, and every one is a testimonial of the superiority of the work turned out of the establishment of Riter & Conley.

Grand Musical Entertainment.

Mr. J. T. Irwin will given two violin solos; Miss Katie P. Kountz will sing the "Last Rose of Summer;" Mrs. Leasure and Dr. J. G. McCandless will sing a duett; Prof. W. H. Slack will sing "The New Church Organ;" Carl Retter will give a piano solo; Profs. Bissel, Nichoil and C. C. Mellor will each give an organ voluntary; Miss Cassiday will sing "Bid Me Discourse;" the Allegheny Quartette will give a selection; the Christ church and North avenue church choirs will sing; the new $3,000 organ will be dedicated. The entertainment will be one of the greatest musical events of the season. Reserved seats can be secured at Mellor & Hoene's.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health of this city, reports thirty-two deaths in the city during the week ending last Saturday. The causes of death were as follows: Abcess of spleen, 1; fall, 1; asthma, 1; atheroma, 1; softening of brain, 1; bronchitis, 1; Bright's disease, chronic, 1; cerebritis, 1; cerebro-spinal fever, 1; consumption, 2; debility, 2; denitition, morbid, 1; diarrhea, 1; typhoid fever, 5; scarlet fever, 2; acute gastritis, 1; heart, disease not specified, 1; heart, valvular disease, 1; meningitis, 1; neuralgia, 1; premature birth, 1; pneumonitis, 1; septicemia, 1; suicide by hanging, 1; whooping cough, 1. Of these twelve were males and twenty females. Social Relations—Married 17; single, 14; widows, 1. Nativity—Pittsburgh, 13; other parts of the United States, 6; England, 1; Germany, 6; Ireland, 2; Wales, 1. Age—Under one year, 4; from one to two years, 2; from two to five years, 4; from five to ten years, 2; from fifteen to twenty years, 1; from twenty to thirty years, 4; from thirty to forty years, 4; from forty to fifty years, 6; from sixty to seventy years, 2; from seventy to eighty years, 2; from eighty to ninety years, 1. Localities—City wards, 31; Pittsburgh Infirmary, 1.

There were four cases of small-pox during the week, three in the Tenth and one in the Twelfth ward; ten of scarlet fever, ten of diphtheria, twelve of typhoid fever and three of measles, making a total of thirty-nine cases of infectious diseases.

The Mayor's Court.

The session of the city police court, presided over by Mayor McCarthy, was quite an extended one yesterday. Among the cases heard were the following:

J. B. Leo was charged with the larceny of a number of articles of jewelry, clothing, etc., from the actors at Trimble's Varieties. The theft took place on Monday evening while the performance was going on. The accused was committed to await trial.

Benjamin Richards, colored, was committed for trial on the charge of larceny by bailee of two dollars and fifty cents from A. Harris, also colored. It appeared that the prosecutor had been arrested the night previous for disorderly conduct, and while behind the bars his "friend" Richards visited him and obtained ten dollars with which to effect Harris' release for his appearance. Instead of doing this the defendant "cleared," and left Harris in durance vile and without money.

James Hare was held to bail in the sum of $500, in two cases of assault and battery and of resistance to Officers Russell and Bricker, on Sunday evening.

James Hoeb, charged with robbing a guest at the Red Lion Hotel, on Monday evening, was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

Daniel O'Brien, Honora O'Brien, May Cook and Mary Croney, of Pike street, were each held to bail in the sum of $300, for trial on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Patrick Barret.

Henry F. Pheips, son of ex-Congressman Pheips, had a hearing on a charge of larceny preferred by Joseph G. Beale. It was alleged that on the 12th, Beale lodged at the St. Clair Hotel, having been assigned to a room with Pheips. In the morning he found that his pants had been stolen. He called the porter and the pants were found in one of the halls, the pockets having been rifled of two twenty dollar bills, a promissory note of seventy-five dollars, one for $109, besides other articles. The accused was held in $500 to answer at court.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT IRWIN'S.

The Town Nearly Destroyed—Loss $75,000 and Insurance About $40,000.

A destructive fire occurred at Irwin station, twenty-one miles east of this city, about two o'clock yesterday morning. The firm, which is said to have been the work of an incendiary, was discovered in a billiard saloon in the basement of Jacob Goehring's building, located in the center of a row of frame buildings on Main street. The flames were fanned by a high wind and spread with the rapidity sufficient for a time to endanger the whole town. A telegram was sent to Assistant Engineer Evans, of our fire department, for assistance, and two steamers were promply forwarded to the depot, where a special train was in waiting to convey them to the fire. Subsequently a dispatch was received announcing that the fire was under control, and the steamers were returned to their houses. The fire necessitated the blowing up of two buildings with powder, in order to stay its progress. Nine of the buildings were occupied as stores—two grocery, one drug store, &c., and the loss is set down at between $18,000 and $20,000, mostly covered by insurance.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

A later dispatch from Irwin's yesterday gives the following additional details of the disastrous conflagration:

The fire which so nearly destroyed Irwin's this morning originated in the billiard room and ten pin alley of Jacob Gehroring, under the drug store of Copeland & Kimberly. The flames spread rapidly notwithstanding the efforts of citizens, and in a short time the conflagration became general. The following is a list of business places destroyed: Gehroring's billiard rooms, Copeland & Kimberly's drug store, Billmeyer & Boyd's hardware store, Benjamin Berwortz' clothing store, Bailey's grocery and dry goods store, H. Helfer's oyster saloon, Taylor's butcher shop, McWilliams' jewelry store, McWilliams' tin shop, A. D. Bair's shoe store, and four dwellings, occupied by as many families. Mr. Bair is probably the heaviest loser, as his insurance policy expired yesterday and had not been renewed. Nearly all the buildings destroyed were occupied on upper floors as tenements, and a number of families are rendered for the present homeless. Mr. Gehroring is also a heavy loser, as he owned most of the property destroyed. The individual loses are not known, but a fair estimate places the total loss at $75,000, on which there was an insurance of $40,000, distributed among the following companies: Phœnix, of Hartford; Fame, of Philadelphia; North Pennsylvania, of North Wales, Pa.; Rochester, of Rochester, Pa.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Prominent Citizen Killed.

A fatal accident occurred between five and six o'clock last evening at Bennett's station, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, under distressing circumstances. Mr. Henry D. Seitz, a well known citizen, with his wife and child left Allegheny City on the five o'clock train for Bennett's station, thence to take the narrow guage road to Evergreen. Intending to visit a sister at at Sharpsburg, while his family awaited the Evergreen train, Mr. Seitz attempted to board the West Penn train again for the purpose stated. His foot slipped as the train moved and he fell backward, his head striking the opposite rail, causing concussion of the brain. The unfortunate man was taken into the station, and every attention was paid him, but died in a short time. His wife and child were with him in his last moments. Mr. Seitz was well known in this city, having formerly been engaged in the drug business on Penn avenue. He was also President of the German-American Bank, and at the time of his death Secretary of the Householder's Fire Insurance Company. He resided at Evergreen Hamlet. Alderman Larkin held an inquest last evening and a verdict in accordance with the facts above given was rendered.

The Delaware Mutual's Statement.

The annual statement of the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company of Philadelphia, has been furnished to us for publication by Mr. P. A. Madeira, agent of the branch office in this city, and will be found in another column this morning. The present one is a very satisfactory exhibit and affords abundant evidence of the fact that the company continues to hold the confidence of the business public and merits the increased favor of insuring corporations. A large dividend has been declared, due announcement of which is made in connection with the statement. Property owners seeking a safe and prosperous company in which to place their insurance, can find none that will more fully meet their demands than the one designated. Of Mr. Madeira, its representative here, it is useless to say that, at least to the businessmen of Pittsburgh; his name is familiar to all. His courtesy and efficiency are proverbial. The office is located at No. 68 Fourth avenue.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

WE had a slight fall of snow yesterday afternoon.

DEMMEL, heretofore of Engine Company 10 has been transferred to Engine Company 8, East End.

THE Cleveland *Herald* cruelly calls the late wonderful exhibition "a novel instance of Cupid-ity."

MARK BATES, formerly leading man at the old Pittsburgh Opera House, is a member of Katie Putnam's company.

THERE are a number of vacancies for the horseshoeing work of the Fire Department, indicative of a reduction of prices.

The McKee Boat Club contemplate building a boat house next season which, it is said, will eclipse that of the Clipper.

THE Executive Committee of the Humane Society will meet this afternoon at four o'clock, at their room, No. 218 Penn avenue.

THE contract for the constrution of two hose carriages for the hill districts of the South Side has been awarded to John Napier, the lowest bidder.

CHARLES WRIGHT, a resident on Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, had his pocket picked last evening between $10 and $20 in a Manchester car Monday night.

FOREMAN Fowler of Engine Company 10, is engaged in making a miniature scull boat for a fair soon to be held in Temperanceville. It is a creditable piece of handiwork.

THE Allegheny Treasurer's office is to be provided with a new vault. It will be located alongside of the old one in the vacancy caused by the removal of the City Engineer's vault.

BEFORE Deputy Mayor Shaffer, South Side, K. O. Saft swore that an individual named Owens had stolen from him five bees, where he went to see the chambers of the Inquisition. As very few tourists visit these places (for they are not even mentioned in a guide-book published in the city), I thought it might not be amiss to attempt a description. First we were conducted to a small room with the walls completely covered with curious instruments of every description. This room was used by the regular officers of the State. There was a Spanish cloak—a barrel in which Don Ramon knocked out and a hole in the top large enough for the neck—and above this a wire cage for the head. This cloak the drunkard was compelled to wear along the streets, thus representing a bottomless barrel. The torturing chair has high arms, with the seat, back and armrests covered with iron spikes.

The victim was strapped to his chair, weight attached to his hands and feet, and then "kneaded," as it were, with a spike-covered roller. Spanish collars, Spanish boots, thumb-screws, thumb-hammers, and riddles are to be seen in any number; besides various instruments for cutting off a little at a time of the ears, nose, fingers and tongue, and for pulling out the tongue. There were also ladies for dropping melted pitch. The instrument they had for casting the human might be used, with advantage, by some of the Louisville policemen. It consists of a long stick, at the end of which is a kind of fork with spring prongs that will open when something is forced between them. In days of yore, when it was desired to catch a man, one would walk up behind him and catch his neck between the prongs. The prongs would open and his neck would be encircled by a Spanish collar, i. e., iron spikes. After examining various other instruments, among which were several used for beheading, also axes and block, we were conducted to the chambers of the so-called "Vehme Gerichts." These are a series of five vaults, directly underneath the old city walls. Passing through the first we were shown the "stretcher." By this mode of punishment the victim was let down through a hole in the ceiling; his feet were attached to iron rings in the floor and his arms to a yoke suspended from a block. By means of a windlass he was thus stretched from limb to limb.

In the next room is the "Spanish Mule," a high board with the upper edge sharpened. Across this the poor fellow was seated, and stone weights (one of which I could hardly lift) were attached to his feet. The "cradle" is a semi-cylinder, with the interior covered with spikes. As late as 1803 a woman was rocked to sleep in this cradle! The husband was accused of having stolen some money, and with his wife was put to the rack. The husband survived the ordeal and his innocence, but the wife died in the cradle.

Next we were conducted through a long, narrow, crooked passage, cut out of the solid rock, to a small vault. On the facing the wall, we saw the celebrated "Eiserne Jungfrau," an iron figure of a woman, about eight feet high. The figure is divided all the way down from side to side, and the front half, divided again so as to make doors, attached by hinges, at the sides, to the back half. On the inside of these doors are a number of iron spikes six to eight inches long, one for each eye and twenty-three for various parts of the body. To close the doors, when the man was inside, a brace from the wall was necessary. Underneath the figure is a trap door, through which the corpse was dropped on to a set of knives, which were worked by the water in the canal below. The bones and skulls found there show where the spikes entered.

During the month of October the shipments of lumber from Williamsport, Pa., foot up a total of 20,039,183 feet, a decrease of 955,319 feet, as compared with September. The total shipments for the year now reach 159,986,693 feet, a decrease of 52,582,351 feet, as compared with 1874.

MUTINOUS CONVICTS.

Disturbance in the Penitentiary—A Contractor and His Foreman Attacked by Prisoners—The Refractory Ones Consigned to the Dungeon.

Monday afternoon a disturbance occurred in the Western Penitentiary, which for a time threatened serious results. It appears that the foreman in the whip factory, named Smith, ordered a colored convict to do some work and he refused, whereupon Smith reported him to the contractor, Mr. Charles Weaver. This angered the disobedient convict, and he made an attack on Smith with a bar of iron. Three other convicts, two colored and one white, the colored men armed with knives and the white man with a hatchet, joined in the assault, and but for Smith's agility in getting beyond their reach they would have killed him. Contractor Weaver attempted to quell the disturbance, when the enraged convicts turned upon him, forced him into a corner and threw him to the ground, and were about to murder him, when the Deputy Warden came upon the scene armed with a revolver, which had the effect of preventing the fiends from carrying out their murderous purpose. Mr. Weaver escaped with a few slight bruises.

The four mutineers were placed in the dungeon, where they will be kept on bread and water for many days.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

The argument of Nolan *et al.* vs. Sweeny, error to Common Pleas of Butler, was resumed by Mr. Thompson for plaintiff in error.

Perry township vs. David John. Error to the Common Pleas of Greene county. Argued by Buchanan for plaintiff in error, and Black contra.

Wm. Kincaid and J. M. Morris, executors of Jacob Rinehart, deceased, vs. Isaac Hill and wife, for use of Wm. Guynn. Error to the Common Pleas of Greene county. Argued by Black for plaintiff, and A. A. Purman contra.

Harriet Lynch and Ayres Lynch vs. Louisa Johnson, Appeal from the Common Pleas of Fayette county. Argued by Campbell far appellants and C. E. Boyle contra.

Peter Schreiber vs. Thomas Conway. Error to the Common Pleas of Butler county. Argued by Dodd for plaintiff in error and McCandless contra.

Greer vs. Berg & Co. Error to the Common Pleas, of Butler county, pertaining to the discretionary refusal of the lower Court to open judgment. Not argued.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

James Goodlander, bankrupt, Williamsport. The Register's report upon the question as to the right of bankrupt to discharge, presented, confirmed and in accordance therewith, the discharge of said bankrupt ordered.

A. Ortleib & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate situated in Allegheny city, no exceptions thereto having been filed, was confirmed absolutely, and the assignee ordered to make the conveyance to the purchaser.

Henry G. Sheasley, bankrupt, Venango county. Petition for discharge presented and an order made for a hearing upon the same, before Register Rogers, on the 8th prox.

Reisnick & Co., *et al.*, vs. Baldwin, Marquis & Co. and Charles H. Onions. Pittsburgh. The adjudication heretofore ordered was revoked, and an order made adjudging the defendants bankrupt and referring the same to Register Shafer.

James Goodlander, bankrupt, Williamsport, and Charles W. Zaher, bankrupt, Montour county. It appearing that each of the bankrupts in the above cases has in all things conformed to his duty, it is ordered that each be discharged from all his debts, except such as are by act excepted.

S. R. Taylor *et al.* vs. Wm. Wellman & Son, Erie. An order to show cause was made, returnable on the 30th inst., and at the same time the hearing on an application for an injunction will take place. A restraining order was issued directed to Jno. T. Cook.

Frederick G. Weise, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Resolution of composition ordered to be recorded and the same confirmed absolutely.

McKnight, Duncan & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. A restraining order and rule was granted on E. S. Golden and William Butz, to stop the sale of certain property belonging to William McKnight, and was made returnable on the 23d inst.

Conrad Reiter, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Register Shafer was directed to ascertain and liquidate certain alleged liens and report the same to this court.

John Leary, bankrupt, Erie county. The creditors having chosen J. C. Sturgeon, Esq., of Erie, as assignee, the same is approved.

Fawcett & Son, against the steamer Stella, in admiralty. Decree is ordered in favor of libellants in the sum of $4,194, 30, with interests from the 4th of April, 1873, and costs.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of Raiss Clark vs. J. J. Duncan *et al.* was in the long and short still on trial. This is an action of ejectment for a house and lot in Greenville, Mercer county. S. R. Mason and M. W. Acheson appear for the plaintiff, and S. H. Miller and W. Maxwell for the defense.

Messrs. George H. Christy and James J. Johnston, representing James Howard, plaintiff, and Messrs. Lemuel Todd Scholan, attorneys, on behalf of Robt. Christy, defendant, submitted printed briefs and record of a case which has been pending for some time, the same is an action at law for infringements of two patents granted to plaintiff relative to tarred roofing paper and its manufacture.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Augusta Wallis vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company; action to recover damages. A compromise verdict was rendered for $500 for plaintiff.

Western Mutual B. and L. Association vs. N. P. Panesly; a *scire facias* on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,076 85.

Ely, Frye vs. C. S. Black; action to recover for medical services. Verdict for plaintiff for $348.

Birmingham Oil Company vs. Henry Meyer and C. F. Mankedick; action to recover for machinery sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $344 84.

L. Hasley Williams, assignee of Ira B. McVay & Co. vs. John B. Canfield; action to recover a balance on a draft on time. On trial.

Robert Crouse vs. David Burgan. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Dickson vs. Cowling; Lindsay & Co. vs. Kelly & Co. *et al.*; Weidman *et al.* vs. Hays & Dill; Duncan *et al.* vs. Wharton; Miller vs. Hunkenstein; Miller vs. Harimeyer; Snyder & Co. vs. Carothers; Horner *et al.* vs. McDonald *et al.*; Myers vs. Hoevelder, administrator; National Building and Loan Association vs. Smith *et al.*; Clark, use vs. Rhodes *et al.*; McAleer vs. McAleer; Miller & Co. vs. Hamilton *et al.*; Cornelius vs. Hoffman; McCartny vs. Pennsylvania Company;; Potter *et al.* vs. West *et al.*

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Samuel Childs vs. John J. Raiya and Stewart Robinson is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Mauch vs. Kreuzkamp(4) Reineman vs. Jackson; Splane vs. Petty *et al.*; Marshall vs. Sweeny *et al.*; Roth et al. vs. Northwestern Insurance Company; Elsesser vs. same; Whets et al. vs. Donaline; Baetz & Gray vs. Aiken; McGuire vs. Walters.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Emil Wey, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of August Guege.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Nathan Graham, indicted for misdemeanor.

In the case of Jacob Sigmund, Herman Lipman, Fred. Wiseman and Conrad Schaffer, indicted for malicious mischief in driving a spring wagon into a carriage owned by John T. Walter, the defendants were convicted and each was fined ten dollars and costs.

Melchoir Hasley is on trial on a charge of forcible entry and detainer, preferred by Wm. Scott.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Maggie Printz; Jas. McNally; Henry Sieferth; C. B. Roberts; John O'Keefe; Jacob Krobiach, J. K. Hack *et al.*, J. Christie; Ann McGee; P. Gillespie; Robert Gracey; John McMichael; Catharine Howley; John Willingmyer *et al.*; Samuel Rosenberger; Marian A. McMillen; Geo. Koehler; John Simon; S. T. De Jones *et al.*; Wm. Mcfadden; Henry Rosenberg *et al.*; Jacob Moeck; J. C. Elliott; Ada Kelly; Jas. McCoy; Robert Connell.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mrs. Rachel Macauley last night gave another very pleasing representation of *Kate Peyton*, in "Griffith Gaunt." This evening "East Lynne" will be given with Mrs. Macauley as *Lady Isabel*, a character in which she is said to excel.

Katie Putnam.

Miss Katie Putnam, who appeared here for the first time last season, will be with us again next week, playing at the Academy. On her first visit she created a highly favorable impression, although laboring under serious disadvantages. She is a young lady of marked abilities, and has established a reputation throughout the country. She will be supported by a first-class dramatic company, producing such plays as the "Daughter of the Regiment," "Old Curiosity Shop," etc.

"Stradella."

The announcement of the production of the opera of "Stradella" by the Frohsinn society is stirring up social circles to deep interest. This organization has been in existence for a quarter of a century, and has always counted in its ranks a goodly share of our best local musical talent. All their public endeavors have proven treats, and as they have trained long and sedulously for the rendition of this opera, its success is assured. All the necessary adjuncts will be available; the chorus is strong, and the orchestra—the Germania—fully up to all the requirements of the work.

The sale of seats will begin to-morrow at the music store of H. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The Boisset family, Jennie Eagan, Josie Faron and the magnificent company playing at Manager Aims' comfortable theater, will appear at both performances to-day—matinee and evening. It is worth any one's time and money to see and hear them.

STATE NEWS.

Corn is fifty cents a bushel in Montour.

The bloody murrain is killing cattle in Potter county.

Diphtheria of a severe form is prevalent in Williamsport.

Small-pox is reported in the southern edge of Somerset county.

Potatoes are only eighteen cents per bushel at Girard, Erie county.

Rev. C. A. Holmes and wife, of Harrisburg, celebrated their silver wedding on the 15th inst.

The new Lutheran and Reformed church at Rohrerstown, Lancaster county, was dedicated on Sunday.

An unknown man was run over on the railroad near Columbia, on Saturday, and literally cut to pieces.

Thirty-six boys have been arrested and fined for disturbing religious services at Richland, Lebanon county.

Two Schuylkill county men had a pigeon shooting match the other day, and neither of them killed a bird.

An afternoon penny daily paper is to be issued from the office of the Minersville (Schuylkill county) *Republican*.

Hiram Hineley, a workman at a furnace at Sheridan, was suffocated by escaping gas on Saturday, dying shortly after being found.

A woman in Newmanstown, Lebanon county, after a trifling quarrel with her husband, attempted to drown herself, but was prevented.

Philadelphia expects to be enlivened by no less than fifty-seven conventions next year, and the papers are indiscreet enough to publish the fact.

Harrisburg boys are a bad lot, up to all kindsof deviltry. The latest exploit of two of them was to attack and rob a market woman in broad daylight.

A seven-year-old son of John Straub, of Williamsport, was found in an outhouse with his neck dislocated. He lived but a few minutesafter being found.

A Schuylkill county physician gave a young man five drops of croton oil, and the Y. M. has gone to join the angel band, or otherwise, as the case may be.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Society of Blossburg has established a free reading room in that village, to be open every evening except Thursday, from seven to ten o'clock.

McClure's Philadelphia *Times* has been enlarged, its columns cut down in width, and set in new and clear type. The appearance of the paper is improved greatly by the change.

As Rev. John Miller was preaching on Sunday last, at Big Pond, Northumberland county, a dove entered the house through a broken pane of glass, circled around, and finally lit on the head of the minister.

On Monday morning about seven o'clock Retz Burns, aged about twenty-seven years, only son of Gen. James Burns, of Lewistown, while hunting near Phillipsburg, accidentally shot himself dead. The deceased was a promising young man.

There are 530 inmates of the Berks County Almshouse. These eat in a week three steers, each weighing 800 or 900 pounds, and twenty barrels of flour baked into bread. On an average 112 loaves, each weighing seven or eight pounds, are baked every day.

A Delaware county man has cured rheumatism by carrying a raw potato in his pocket three weeks, and he says he has recommended the remedy to his friends with similar effects. No one, therefore, should suffer with rheumatism so long as the potato crop is not a total failure.

On Wednesday morning a girl giving her name as Anna Givens, and stopping at Gus Grove's, at Bloomsburg, desiring to conceal her shame, added murder to her previous crime by throwing her newly born babe into the sink on John John's lot. It lived but a short time after being rescued.

Four men were refused admittance to a saloon at Douglassville, Berks county, on Sunday morning, when they commenced to bombard it with stones. Miller, the proprietor, called upon them to desist, but they kept on. He then commenced firing on them with a revolver, wounding one of them in four places.

There were, last week, 304 deaths in the city of Philadelphia—an increase of 33 over those of the preceding week. Of the whole number 154 were under ten years of age; 112 died from diseases of the respiratory organs; 14 from convulsions, 8 from consumption, 5 from cancer, and 14 from scarlet and typhoid fevers.

Some young men while out gunning discovered a small opening in a hillside near Centre Bidge, Bucks county, which proved to be the entrance of a cave. Upon the inside they found two stoves, lamps, spoons, forks, knives, and other things, proving that it had once been inhabited. No one in the neighborhood knew of its existence before, and from appearances it was abandoned years ago.

Mary A. Miller, of South Coventry, was recently tried, convicted and sentenced to a fine and forty-eight hours imprisonment for stealing eighteen ears of corn from a neighbor's field. Counsel for defendant urged that the total costs in the case amount to $227 32, or $15 40½ per ear, which is dear corn, notwithstanding it is sometimes spoken of poetically as having golden grains.

Henry Stoner, living near Ephrata, Lancaster county, was accidentally shot in the mouth by one of his sons, Friday, breaking his teeth and cutting his tongue very badly. The bullet has not been found. It appears the boy was trying to scare a dog by shooting toward him with a revolver, and not noticing his father so near, accidentally hit him. The wound is not considered dangerous.

The West Chester *Republican* says: There is a homestead in Kennett township, the mansion house upon which is at least 150 years old, and up whose broad chimney, gas of anthracite coal never ascended till within a week. In sickness and health; pleasure and sorrow; through days of death and days of birth—hickory and oak logs have warmed the house and cooked the family repast. At the fireside have many, many generations entertained the distinguished and honored of the nation, yet all have sat beside the family fire place or the more pretentious "ten plate stove." The innovation was attempted about at this late day because of the ever growing scarcity of timber as fuel, the "forests primeval," which existed when the mansion was built, having long since been laid low.

Allen Ewing, a boy about nine years of age, while out gunning on Saturday, with his uncle, Mr. George Ewing, residing in Coventryville, Chester county, in crossing a field a short distance from the latter's house came near losing his life in this wise: The elder Ewing in endeavoring to let the hammer of the gun down, his finger being wet, slipped from the trigger when the piece was discharged. The boy was but a few yards in his front, directly in line with the muzzle of the gun and received nearly the entire load in the side, several shot lodging in one of his lungs. The wounded youth screamed with pain, and was heard some distance off. The wound, although a serious one, may not result in the youth's death, the doctor giving it as his opinion that he may recover. A few years ago the same little fellow narrowly escaped being burned to death.

DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

THE GALAXY.

The *Galaxy* for December is a good number. It counts among its contributors William Winter, Albert Rhodes, Henry James, Jr., Richard Grant White, Justin McCarthy, Mrs. Sherwood and other shining lights. It contains also the opening chapters of "Reuben Davis," a story which will be continued in the new volumes, the twenty-first, commencing with the next number. The story, which is written by Miss Annie T. Howells, sister of W. D. Howells, of the *Atlantic*, seems to be a bright, fresh, healthy picture of American life. The sketch of Walter Savage Landor, by Dr. Guernsey, is an exceedingly interesting narrative of the travels and experiences and freaks of that gifted and capricious man. George Cary Eggleston, who is, we believe, a Southerner by birth, contributes a sketch of plantation life and character which is very remarkable as a realistic study of the negro dialect. The distinguished author of "Words and their Uses" has contrived for the title of his article a word which is too long and crooked to be reported here, but the definition is "An Egotistical Dissertation Concerning Dogs' Tails." In plain words it is a spirited reply to the numerous "guffaws" which greeted Mr. White's slip of the pen in regard to the number of gills in a pint. Albert Rhodes has a paper on that subject of universal interest, "The Marriage Question." It contains some curious suggestions as to the governing principle in the selections usually made between men and women. One of the most delightful magazine articles which has ever come under our notice is the sketch of the great French novelist Honore de Balzac, by H. James, Jr. After a vivid picture of the master himself, his modes of thought and action, the writer passes on to a brief review of some of the prominent characters in his books, glancing at their careers in rapid succession, and analyzing and comparing them with the creations of some of the great writers of other periods and countries. Captain Codman's narrative of travels in Utah is continued in this number, and seems to draw to a close. There is a very clever tale of love and treachery, and jewel robbery, and masculine devotion, connected with travel in Italy, and a studio in Venice, with a live countess in the foreground, and other delightful materials. There is also a very good supply of poetry, some of which rises far above the usual mediocre standard of the magazines. The names of William Winter and Paul Hayne are never found attached to ordinary poetry. Scientific Miscellany, current book reviews, and gossip on social and literary subjects by the editor, complete a very attractive number of this popular magazine.

Female College Concert.

A grand musical concert was given last evening at the Pittsburgh Female College by the teachers and pupils, which was attended by a large and refined audience. The following delightful programme was excellently rendered:

Piano Solo—Overture to "Crown Diamonds," Prof. H. Nichol.
Instrumental Duet—"Fascination," Prof. H. Hoffman and Miss Susie A. Edson.
Piano Solo—Nocturne, Professor Victor de Ham.
Piano Solo—"Last Hope," Miss Aggie L. Weir.
Song—"The Absent One," Miss Susie A. Edson.
Piano Solo—"Lucia de Lamermoor," Prof. A. Hoffman.
Torchlight Dance—Meyerbeer.
Organ Solo—Prof. Nichol.
Song—"Come into the Garden Maud," Miss Louie Young.
Piano Solo—"The Bango," Prof. Victor de Ham.
Piano Solo—"Theme from Il Trovatore," Miss Kate M. Atkinson.
Piano Solo—"Longing for the Sea Shore," Professor Hoffman.
Quintette—"Zampa," under the direction of Professor de Ham, Mr. C. C. Mellor and Aggie Wier, Lillie Fhey, Emie Voigt, Sallie Gibson, Maggie Hunker.

At the close of the entertainment the Principal, Dr. Pershing, was presented with an elegant bronze clock by the teachers and pupils. The Doctor made an appropriate speech of thanks, and closed his remarks by announcing that the winter term of the college commences this morning. The classes will continue their recitations as though no interruption had occurred and pupils who wish to enter the college have an opportunity to do so at present with much greater advantage than at a later period in the term. The attendance promised this term is nearly equal to the capacity of the large building.

"For the Blood is the Life."

See Deuteronomy, xii:23. The blood being the source from which the system is built up, and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure! If it contains vile, festering poisons, all organic functions become enfeebled. Settling upon important organs, as the lungs, liver and kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behooves all to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition, and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year than at any other. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood. Now, Dr. Pierce does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums, by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; on the contrary there are hundreds of diseases that he well acknowledges it will not cure; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of *blood* disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood-cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable, or mineral. The Golden Medical Discovery is *warranted* by him to cure the worst form of skin diseases; as all forms of blotches, pimples and eruptions; also all glandular swellings, and the worst form of scrofulous and ulcerated sores of the neck, legs, or other parts, and all scrofulous diseases of the bones, as white swellings, fever sores, hip-joint and spinal diseases,—all of which belong to scrofulous diseases.

CONFIRMED.—HIP-JOINT DISEASE CURED.

W. GROVE STATION, Iowa.

DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and disappear on her hip, and would gradually becoming reduced, and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1871, a swelling broke on her hip, discharging large quantities, and since that time there are several openings. Have had five doctors, at an expense of $125, who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation.

July 16,1873, he writes thus: My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your Discovery, for she was not able to get off the bed and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it, a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles, and still using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood-purifier and strength-restorer.

J. M. ROBINSON.

Golden Medical Discovery is sold by Druggists. MWF

Sweet Michigan Cider.

Choice and new, shipped right from the press. Nothing but pure juice, made from choice variety of apples. Three hundred barrels arriving and in store. Robert F. Weddell, commission merchant, 347 Liberty street.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, &c.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming one, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, &c.

These Pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver, without danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove obstructions. The Tonic is actually a favorable impression, although laboring under serious disadvantages. She is a young lady of marked abilities, and has established a reputation throughout the country. She will be supported by a first-class dramatic company, producing such plays as the "Daughter of the Regiment," "Old Curiosity Shop," etc.

"Stradella."

The announcement of the production of the opera of "Stradella" by the Frohsinn society is stirring up social circles to deep interest. This organization has been in exist